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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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August 23, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 76 2 p.m. 83
Humidity 92 72

August 23, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 92 70

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.81.

8028 日七十月七

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1918.

五拜禮 號三廿月八年英港香

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

IMPORTANT PROGRESS BY ALLIES.

GERMANS GET A HEAVY GRUELLING.

THOUSANDS OF ADDITIONAL PRISONERS.

London, August 21.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters states:—General Byng's attack, in which tanks participated, was a tactical surprise in a thick morning mist. The German infantry was found to be weak in some places. Some companies were only fifty strong. We captured a number of field-guns in the early stages of the advance, which is progressing well. Our sirmen were at first restricted by the fog, but as it lifted they took a full hand in the battle.

Valuable Gains.

London, August 21.
The new attack launched on Sunday evening and continued throughout Monday by French troops over a 15-kilometre front was limited, according to the exact terms of the communiqué, to the southern region of Car-le-Pont on the one hand, and, on the other, by the village of Fontenoy on the Aisne, the farthest point of the counter-offensive of July 18. It was in the same region in the centre of the present attacking front that a successful local operation had been carried out on Saturday, this attempt having given France the command of sufficient information. Troops were thrown in to assault the enemy's positions on the next day. The communiqué gives the real meaning of this new offensive action. It is merely a matter of rectifying the front line. The results are, nevertheless, most interesting. The capture of Morain and Nouvron Vingre and also the plateau of Nouvron, commanding the valley of the Aisne, helps to free Soissons. The occupation of the ledge on the ravine of Andignicourt and the plateau west of Nampel, gives the French a valuable view and also excellent fortified points. On the other hand, the fighting is very intense on the front of Roye and Lassigny. Despite the enemy's stubborn resistance, Allied troops are progressing continually, particularly on the outskirts of Lassigny, the suburbs of which the French have demolished the waste. German communications will doubtless try to diminish the results obtained in various operations on Sunday and Monday over the whole of the fighting front, where, during those two days, the French alone captured in the Oise sector, between the Oise and the Aisne, more than 22 (?) prisoners.

The Allies' Tanks.

London, August 20.
A message from Berné states that the Austrian newspaper, *Neue Freie Presse* on August 13, says the new tanks used by the Allies are real ambulant fortresses. The *Arbeiter Zeitung*, of the same date, writes:—“We do not know if the Germans are able to make up for the technical advances the Allies have been able to make. The latter, who have the industrial development of three countries at their disposal and also the raw materials of the whole world, may be able to speed up the construction of tanks en masse.”

Part of the Recent Offensive.

London, August 21.
The successes achieved yesterday by General Mangin's Army, over a 25-kilometre front, forms part of the battle engaged in since August 8, which is developing normally. From Albert to the village of Oisy, the farthestmost point the French reached on the Aisne, to the west of Soissons, the distance is more than 100 kilometres. A junction is made between the battlefields of Ploigny and Tardenois. Never were the Germans able to engage a fight without intermissions over such a stretch of ground. Before July 15 they never could do more than break through the front on a maximum of 70 kilometres in the manner of a bull-fight. On July 15 they tried, in Champagne and Tardenois, a strategic manoeuvre which pitifully failed. It was left to Marshal Foch to revive real manoeuvre in a war in which continuity of front seems to exclude this possibility, and to give General Ludendorff a strategical lesson of which the General Quarter Master will keep a smarting remembrance. Yesterday's victories are a reply to the Order of the Day issued by General von Ludendorff on August 4 to his troops. General von Ludendorff affirmed that the French, British and Americans could no more assume an offensive, when four days later the offensive between the Aisne and the Avere began, followed by an offensive between the Oise and the Aisne, operations which, beside the extremely extensive ground reconquered, have already given more than 50,000 prisoners.

Germans Troops Speak of Revolt.

London, August 21.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters telegraphing on August 21, says that the following German order, signed by General von Ludendorff, has fallen into our hands:—“It has come to my knowledge that men on leave have spoken publicly of a revolution to break out in Germany after the war. One soldier from Rheinisch Westphalia declared that with this object men in his district going on leave were taking weapons with them, namely captured revolvers or hand grenades. I desire the kit of men going on leave to be searched as test cases when occasion offers. Offences which are detected must be severely punished. Above all, I wish to impress upon superior officers who hear such talk or hear it through others that they must deal with it immediately. The Home authorities and the Director of Military Railways will take corresponding measures.”

Aviation.

London, August 22.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—We brought down one aeroplane, and one British machine is missing.

German Imagination.

London, August 22.
A German official wireless message states:—Between the Aisne and the Avere since the 8th inst., our troops report that more than 500 tanks have been destroyed. A French attack between the Oise and the Aisne penetrated our front lines, but was broken on the line of Car-le-Pont, south of Blérancourt, Vezaponin and Pommiers. Our counter-attacks drove back the enemy advancing on Javigny Ridge to Bieuxy. French attacks late in the evening collapsed along the whole front.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

IMPORTANT PROGRESS BY ALLIES.

General Byng Achieves Important Results.

London, August 21.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters telegraphing on August 21, says:—General Von Below's Army to-day got a heavy grueling from General Byng, who has achieved important strategic results. The prisoners and guns are swelling into fine round numbers and the enemy casualties are admittedly very high. The Eighteenth German Army Corps suffered terribly. Infantry and tanks have fought with irresistible spirit, and swarms of our aeroplanes have participated. The main line of the enemy defence was the embankment of the Albert-Arras Railway which was honeycombed with machine guns, but some of our heavy guns have been hurled up and are now enfilading the line. There is an unconfirmed report that infantry and tanks have crossed the railway. There is general satisfaction as regards the progress of the battle.

French Still Going Forward.

London, August 21.
A French communiqué says:—Between the Oise and the Aisne the enemy made no attempt at reaction. Our troops this morning continued to progress on the whole front. We have taken Car-le-Pont and Cuts and we gained ground after lively fighting west of Lassigny. We repelled several raids in Champagne.

Blow After Blow.

London, August 21.
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters telegraphing on August 21, says:—General Humbert's Army continues to advance. Between Lassigny and the Oise the enemy has been pressed back to the line of heights overlooking D. v. v. Although the Germans are still holding Replément, the French from the west have reached the outskirts of the village.

Commenting on General Byng's attack, the correspondent says that the inference is that the Boche will be given no respite but blow will follow blow until the enemy is forced to make a bigger step backward than yet contemplated.

Important French Progress.

London, August 22.
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters telegraphing on the evening of August 21, says:—The troops advancing eastwards between Tardiers and Cutil have made important progress. They have surrounded Pommiers on the Aisne and captured Laval, two miles north-west on the edge of the Javigny plateau. Some thousands of prisoners have been taken to-day. One Army Corps captured 1,600.

The advance of General Mangin's troops was continued all night through the forest of Car-le-Pont. We captured Monte Poisy, 500 feet high, in the evening and other heights on the eastern edge of the forest.

The battle was resumed on the whole front in the morning. We reached the Oise and captured an important height at Pommery, 560 feet high, overlooking the enemy's zones of retreat. The German pocket in the Thiescourt massif which is faced by General Humbert's troops in front and General Mangin's men in Car-le-Pont forest, will be endangered when our guns have been moved close up to the Oise.

General Mangin's Victorious Army.

London, August 21.
Reuter learns that on the left flank General Mangin's Army advanced to-day to a depth of three miles and captured Sempigny, Pontoise, La Pommery and reached the outskirts of Camelin, Blérancourt, St Aubin and Vezaponin. From thence the line is unchanged to Courtill. In the centre the Germans have abandoned a great deal of material.

The German Version.

London, August 22.
A German official message issued on the evening of August 21, states:—North of the Aisne strong English attacks on a wide front broke down with heavy losses.

The British Attack.

London, August 22.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our attack launched in the morning on a ten-mile front from the Aisne to the neighbourhood of Toyenne Villis was successful. We penetrated deeply into the enemy's positions on the whole front and took a number of prisoners. English and New Zealand troops, accompanied by tanks, stormed the foremost lines under cover of a mist, capturing Beaumont-sur-Aisne, Pommiers, Pommery, Abbeville and Moyenne Ville. English divisions continued to advance as far as the neighbourhood of the Albert and Arras Railway, capturing Achille-le-Petit, Bognast wood and Courcelle-les-Comtes. There was severe fighting at different points along the line of the railway and west of Achille-le-Grand. A hostile attack was repelled. Our battle patrols actively engaged the enemy opposite Thiepval and to the north of our attack. We advanced our line between Boislaux, Imare, Merostel and also advanced the line on the Lya front in the neighbourhood of La Tourne, east of Paradis, and between Merville and Outterreux, taking a few prisoners. We took 128 prisoners south of Loche.

WAR DECORATIONS.

London, August 22.
The War Office has decided that from August 1 the Distinguished Service Order, Military Cross and Distinguished Conduct Medal shall be awarded for “Services in action” only.

THE BUS STRIKE.

London, August 22.
A conference of bus strikers, representatives of the Unions concerned and Sir George Askwith has recommended that the strikers resume work pending a reference of the disputed questions to the Committee of Production whose award caused the strike.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ANOTHER SUBMARINE ATROCITY.

Relief Ship Torpedoed Without Warning.

London, August 21.
It is reported from Copenhagen that the Dutch steamer, Gasconier, en route from Brooklyn to Rotterdam, with a cargo of grain and flour for the Belgian Relief Committee, was fired on without warning by a U-boat in Norwegian waters. The vessel, which was fully marked and flew a special flag, lowered lifeboats. The U-boat bombarded the lifeboats, one of which was destroyed. Several seamen were frightfully crippled. The Dutch crew heroically attempted to save their comrades, but six of the wounded died in the water. The steamer took fire and sank in twenty minutes. Twenty-one of the crew, including some wounded, were subsequently rescued, but the U-boat made off without attempting to save the victims.

PREMIER'S APPEAL FOR MORE COAL.

London, August 21.
Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at Oriskany, emphasised the necessity of saving coal and increasing the output. Without minimising British sufferings, they were not comparable for one hour with France's. All the latter's coal mines had been taken away and the least we could do was to provide her waste. Great Britain also needed coal for war purposes and miners could help just as much as if they were in the battle-line. He appealed for the use of more wood as fuel.

AN AUSTRALIAN TANK BRIGADE.

London, August 21.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne, it is stated that the military authorities are considering the formation of a Tank Brigade for service overseas. It is believed that many men possessing special qualifications as mechanics would eagerly join such a unit.

BRITISH NAVAL AIR RAIDS.

London, August 22.
The Admiralty announces that between August 15 and 18 Air Force contingents attached to the Navy dropped between 15 and 18 tons of explosives on Solway Works, Zeebrugge and Bruges Dock; on anti-aircraft batteries at Westende, Oostend Doks, Zeebrugge, Aertkerke and Middlekerke, Pas-chaendael Canal, St. Aldele dump, Meetkerke, Leffinghe, the Zeebrugge and Bruges Canal and enemy shipping. Good results were obtained. We destroyed nine enemy machines and drove down eight others. We lost four machines, one of which landed in Holland.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIES' NEW ATTACKS.

Germans Suffer Heavy Losses.

Paris, Aug. 21.
Reuter's special correspondent on the French Front says that General Mangin yesterday found the Germans strongly entrenched and ready for his attack, which they made every disposition to parry with their best units. Thus there is no question of surprise or withdrawal according to plan. It was a battle of equal forces, wherein the Germans had to retreat after defeat, suffering extremely heavy losses. The French are now fighting in more hilly and difficult country.

The British Advance.

London, Aug. 21.
It was the Third Army under General Byng that attacked this morning. The front was nine miles between Moyenneville and Beaumont-sur-Aisne. The attack was launched without artillery preparation and was a complete surprise for the enemy. It is reliably reported that Courcelle and Achille-le-Petit have been captured. It is unofficially reported that Achille-le-Grand also fell into our hands. If the latter report is correct the advance at this point will be three miles.

MORE GERMAN HYPOCRISY.

Amsterdam, Aug. 21.
The German Colonial Secretary, Dr. Solf, addressing the German Society, referred to Mr. Balfour's speech cabled on 8th August. After denying that Germany did not intend to restore Belgium as an independent State he spoke of the Balfour references to the German colonies. Dr. Solf declared that consciousness was spreading among the German working classes that the retention of the colonies was a vital question for Germany's honour. He denied that Britain could govern colonies better than Germany.

Dr. Solf proceeded to claim that Germany was the only power which adopted the demilitarisation of Africa as one of the war aims. “Neither in the Pacific nor in Africa did Germany wish to pursue an aggressive policy. We desire a compromise as regards colonial questions on the basis that colonial possessions shall correspond to the economic strength of the European nations and to the merits which they have shown in the matter of protection of the coloured races entrusted to their care. Colonisation means mission work. The States which endeavoured before the war to respect the humanity of the coloured races have won a moral right to be colonial powers. This right Germany won before the war.” Dr. Solf concluded by urging Britain to endeavour to cultivate more confidence in Germany. All the belligerents should awaken to a realisation of their common tasks, the prevention of future wars, insuring the efficacy of international agreements and the safety of non-combatants and the sparing of neutral States in future wars and the protection of national minorities.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

The Provincial Assembly. At the meeting on the 21st inst., several resolutions were passed, among which was one requesting the Authority to abolish the house-rent borrowing scheme as it means suffering for the population; another requesting the dismissal of the Chief of the Financial Department, alleging that most of his doings are against the law; another asking for a general meeting of the shareholders of the Canton-Hankow Railway Co., in order to effect important improvements on the line.

Attack on Robbers. A report from the Commander who is ordered to attack the robbers at Ku Tau Hill in Sun Hai says that in a fight between his soldiers and about 300 robbers yesterday afternoon, 80 of the latter were killed and over ten were captured. The remainder are being surrounded.

River Still Rising. The river is still rising. Most of the streets in the western part of city are submerged to a depth of two feet. The Canton-Sam-Sui train cannot proceed beyond the three-arched bridge.

PART THREE.

Whenever the H.K.D.C. Embark upon their meeknessy Tho' but a private, I once more become the wonder of the Corps. The Officer barely into tears When down my ribs bore he peers. Then shows it to the N.O.O.—As an example, I suppose! A general movement to the rear Denotes my time for firing's near. I think by this my friends proclaim They do not wish to spoil my aim. The marker too, who has to spot The situation of each shot, By joy and admiration led, Enters a flag above his head. They never said how much I got— It must have been an awful lot! I really think I have a chance Of rising to the rank of lance. But if I don't, if fate's unkind, This grateful thought shall soothe my mind: Suppose that they'd conscripted me, Where would the old Defence Corps be? OUTER.

Property Sale. There was offered for sale by auction at Mr. G. P. Lammert's sales rooms this afternoon leasehold property described as Section “A” and the remaining portion of Inland Lot 752, containing 5,072 square feet, with the buildings situate thereon. The property is situate in St. Francis Yard and is held for the residue of a term of 999 years from 1861. The lot was sold for \$30,000 to Mr. Li Wai Po.

A Fatal Quarrel. The body of a Chinese boiler-maker, bearing many stab wounds has been sent to the Public Mortuary. The wounds are supposed to have been inflicted on the deceased by a fellow-worker with a dagger, just outside the main gate of the Kowloon Docks whilst the deceased was returning from work on the 22nd inst. It appears that the two men had a quarrel on the 13th inst. over the dropping of a rivet on the deceased's head, and that the stabbing is a sequel thereto. So far, no arrest has been made.

DON'T FORGET.

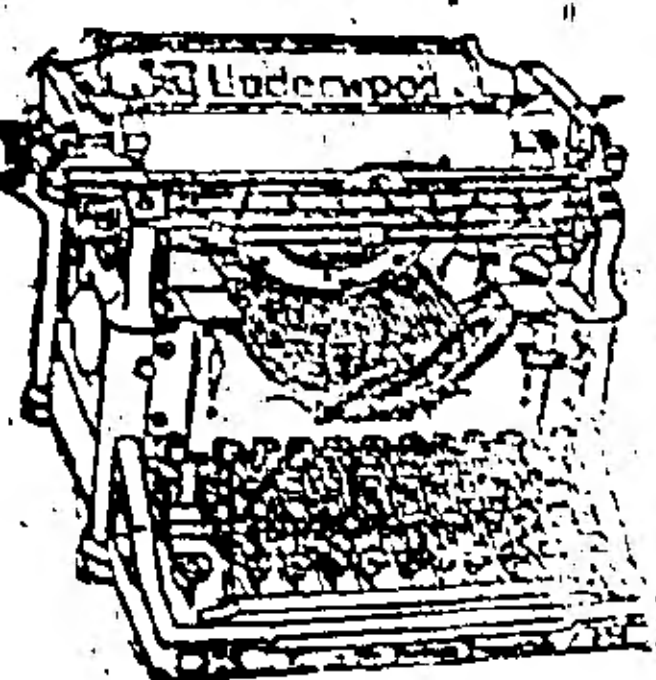
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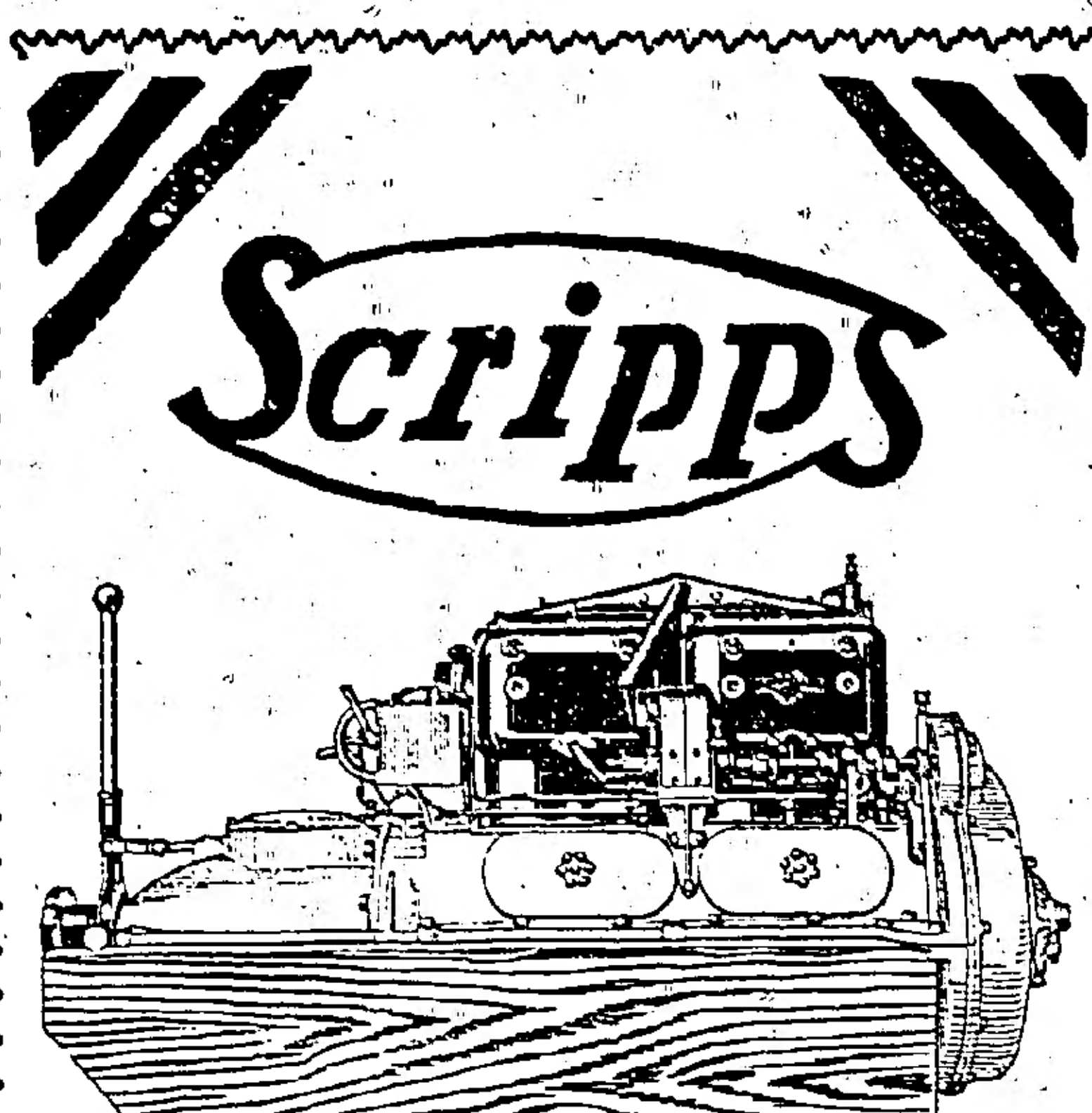
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GENERAL NEWS.

A Dangerous "Doss."

A Danish sailor who had come ashore from a torpedoed vessel had too much to drink in a oostany public-house and was left by his friends to sleep it off in a ditch. Awakened in the night by rain, he went towards a light which he could see. Having scaled a wall he entered the building within by breaking a window, and completed his night's rest. In the morning, when workmen appeared, he found he had taken shelter, with matches in his pocket, in the drying room of a munition factory, and at Wareham, Dorset, recently, he was fined £2 and ordered to pay for the broken window.

A Fifty Million Dividend.

\$50,000,000 was paid out one day recently in dividends to the 1,600,000 holders of War Loan. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has asked that if possible the whole of this sum shall be lent back to the country in the form of National War Bonds. The big business houses and financial corporations are all responding to the request. Many are not only re-investing their dividend, but are adding a great deal more. The small investor cannot do better than follow their example. The National War Bonds are the finest and safest investment to be had. Now that the banks have decided not to allow more than 3 per cent. interest on deposits, their yield is fully 2 1/2 per cent. more than can be obtained by merely allowing money to lie idle at the bank.

A Deserved Tribute.

The war has transformed our conditions without and within more than those of any country whatever, says the Observer. Sea-power never again can be the British monopoly it has been, nor the same dependence. To carry internal production of all kinds to a maximum will be a masterpiece of national policy. When so many factors in the struggle have been destructive, the most wonderful of all its creative efforts has been the revival of British agriculture. Cultivated acreage has gone up to 4,008,000, without counting the further important extension by gardens and allotments. Before the war home-grown crops only allowed for a few weeks' consumption. This year, if all goes well, our own harvest will supply us for more than forty weeks. By the end of the struggle our little land ought to be self-supporting again as regards the staples of life. This is almost a miracle compared with the state of things before the present Government came in. No Minister works more quietly than Mr. Prothero. Now under the Premier has done work more permanently great.

Peerage for Sir Walter Phillimore.

The King has been graciously pleased to approve that the dignity of a Peerage of the United Kingdom should be conferred upon the Right Hon. Sir Walter George Frank Phillimore, Bt. This recognition of Sir Walter Phillimore's long judicial career and of his eminence as an authority on international and ecclesiastical law will be generally looked upon as a well-merited and almost belated honour. He retired from the position of Lord Justice of Appeal in 1916 after three years' service, but before that he had been 16 years on the Bench, for the greater part of the time as a Judge in bankruptcy. On his promotion to the Court of Appeal his scholarly knowledge of the common law and his long experience as a Paines Judge made his assistance valuable, and he always exercised an independent judgment. Throughout those 19 years he found time to take part in the municipal business of Kensington, of which he was twice mayor, and to maintain his interest in Church matters. He was born in 1845, and it is 60 years since he was called to the Bar. He succeeded in 1885 to the baronetcy which had been conferred on his father, Sir Walter Phillimore, married in 1870 Agnes, daughter of Mr. C. M. Lambington, M.P., and by her he had four sons, and three daughters. His eldest son is Mr. Robert Charles Phillimore, a member of the Bar.

STRINGS

Violin
Mandoline
Guitar
Banjo

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GENERAL NEWS.

Deported By Turks.

A report from the Greek Foreign Office of the Relief Committee for Greeks in Asia Minor states that more than 250,000 Christian Greeks had been deported by the Turks from their homes in the flourishing regions of Turkey bordering on the coast, notably from Samos, Alvaliz, Trebizond and Smyrna.

Submarine Oil Pipe.

"Is it not generally known," writes a correspondent of a Home journal "that a submarine oil pipe-line has been proposed between Europe and America? It will not be so easy as laying an electric cable, but in these days of efficient engineering nothing is impossible. The estimated cost is about ten millions sterling, and it is said that a thousand gallons of oil could be transferred across the Atlantic for about six shillings."

A Big Treasure-Vault.

A huge stock of gold is housed in the vaults of the United States Treasury at Washington. A corridor in the basement has been shut off by steel gates, and the gold is stacked up like bricks waiting the mason's hand. In that pile is one thousand two hundred tons of pure gold, much of it representing British coins sent to Washington in payment of war supplies, and melted down in the assay office next door. Each brick is worth about one thousand six hundred pounds, and the total value is more than one hundred and fifty million pounds.

Jam Jars Wanted.

The Press Bureau notified the public recently that tons of fruit will go to waste this summer unless the country mobilises the whole of its stock of jam jars for the use of fruit growers and factories. Everything points to a heavy fruit harvest, but jars are not available in many districts where they will be most needed. The National Salvage Council appeals to every householder in the country who is not in a position to make jam to hunt up all available jars for sale either to local growers or to dealers. No single jar that can possibly be filled with jam should lie idle.

Small Newspapers.

In a certain direction a movement has been reached in the way of newspaper curtailment, for a daily sporting journal has during the past week or two been appearing in a two-page form, price twopenny. Two-page papers have been seen already, but usually as early editions of evening papers, which swelled in bulk as the afternoon wore on. There is a certain consolation for Fleet Street in the story which it has sometimes printed in its lighter corners of the small boy who, on being assured that God could do anything, inquired, "Can He make a sheet of paper with only one side?"

Monotonous Marriages.

"We have a habit of speaking of all marriages as if they were either blissfully happy or terribly unhappy; the majority are neither," said Mrs. Wyndham Knight-Bruce, at a recent conference of the British Dominion Suffrage Union in Exeter Hall. "Usually," added the speaker, "when young bliss is over, there comes a period of monotony, and if at that time of our lives the door were open would not many people walk out? Yet we know that very many husbands and wives who become estranged at middle life are on the best of terms again later."

Prison for Patriotism.

Toronto, June 10.—Much feeling has been excited over the case of Miss Cote, a young woman belonging to Rimouki, Quebec, 23 years of age. Responding to a patriotic appeal for workers in the place of men called to the colours, she put on male attire in order to take part in a logging "bee" on the Chaleur Bay Pulp Company's estate at Restigouche. In doing so she contravened an old statute which makes it an offence for women to wear male attire. Proceedings were taken, and the girl was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Kingston penitentiary. The Toronto Globe declares that outraged public sentiment demands her instant release by the Minister of Justice.

NOTICES.

The Name does not make
the Piano--A good piano
makes a name for itself
hence the

WEBER

AN UPRIGHT PIANO WITH
THE TONE OF A GRAND.

pecially manufactured

for this climate by the

Aeolian Co.

MOUTRIE'S

SOLE AGENTS.



Save Your Eyes

THE ONLY EUROPEAN
OPTICIAN IN THE COLONY.

N. LAZARUS, OPTICIAN,
25, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

GENERAL NEWS.

No War Charity Lotteries.

Mr. Bruce, Under Secretary for Home Affairs, could not be said in Parliament recently, undertake to introduce regulations making legal the holding of lotteries in connection with war charities. He would however, consider what could be done in the matter of tombolas connected with war charities with regard to which arrangements had already been made.

Scarcity of Skilled Women.

There is serious difficulty in securing educated and skilled woman labour, although unskilled labour is still available, declared Lady Meekworth at a meeting, at the Trocadero, of the Association of Advertising Women. The fact that women's labour is usually immobile is a further difficulty. If they made up their minds to move and follow the work rather than expect the work always to go to them they would perform a special service to the State.

Anonymous Heroine.

The identity of an unknown heroine was recent sought by the Edmonton police. On a recent Sunday evening, a young man named Birdmead, of Scales-road, Tottenham, was paddling a canoe in the river Lea at Edmonton, when the canoe capsized. It was reported to the police that a young woman dived in from the bank and made several attempts to rescue him, but without success. She left the spot before the police arrived. Birdmead's body was recovered.

The Newly Rich Boy.

A new type which the war has produced, the overpaid boy who imagines himself indispensable, came in for criticism at the Mansion House during a meeting of the St. Giles's Christian Mission. Major Davies, governor of Pentonville Prison, regretted that juvenile crime had again considerably increased this year. "These boys," he said, "think themselves absolutely indispensable. They get far too much money—money which a few years ago a man with a big family would have been glad to get. And when you see them at the pictures in the evening, with a young girl hanging on the arm, and displaying flash jewellery, you can see where the money goes."

"RATIONING."

Aspects of the German System of Food Distribution.

Zurich, June 2.—In the first days of May there was a very interesting process in Berlin. The charge was brought against the manager of a big factory, who had bought directly from farmers all kinds of foodstuffs for his workmen, without regard either to the maximum prices or the rationing regulations. When the case was brought before the court, the culpable manager called as witnesses the military chief of the munition office controlling his factory, and this witness, a high officer, admitted to have said to the manager: "Do not trouble about maximum prices or about rationing. Do all you can to keep the workers quiet, prevent strikes under all circumstances by distributing food in unlimited quantities." In this case the fraud was committed by military order, and the factory being "militarized," it was impossible for the court to make a decision.

This process clearly shows that the system of public economy and public distribution of goods through limited rations and limited prices immediately suffered a complete collapse when the working class was no longer ready to starve for the Fatherland. In this case, the military authorities had to give the munition workers at least the same privileges which the wealthy classes in Germany have had since the beginning; namely, violation of prescriptions under benevolent permission of the authorities. Under these conditions, the German Socialist papers are right in saying that only the poor children and women of the fighting soldiers have to live on rations entirely insufficient for health.

Export of Raw Cotton from Bombay.

The export of Indian raw cotton from the port of Bombay during the last decade on July last was returned at 12,000 bales by 2 steamers. The total from January last up to July amounted to 653,000 bales, which, however, showed a decrease by 137,000 bales from the figures for the corresponding period of last year.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Furnished, for 7 weeks from 9th September, INVERDRUE, Barker Road, 7 rooms, tennis court, &c. Apply to—W. CHATHAM, Public Works Department.

TO BE LET.—Detached SIX ROOMED house in Macdonnell Road, large verandahs, closed verandahs, numerous bath rooms, garden, etc. Immediate occupation. Apply Box 420 or Telephone 2624.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, KOWLOON. Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES of SHAMSEEN, CANTON.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—A GODOWN Central District. Apply to—The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.

WANTED.

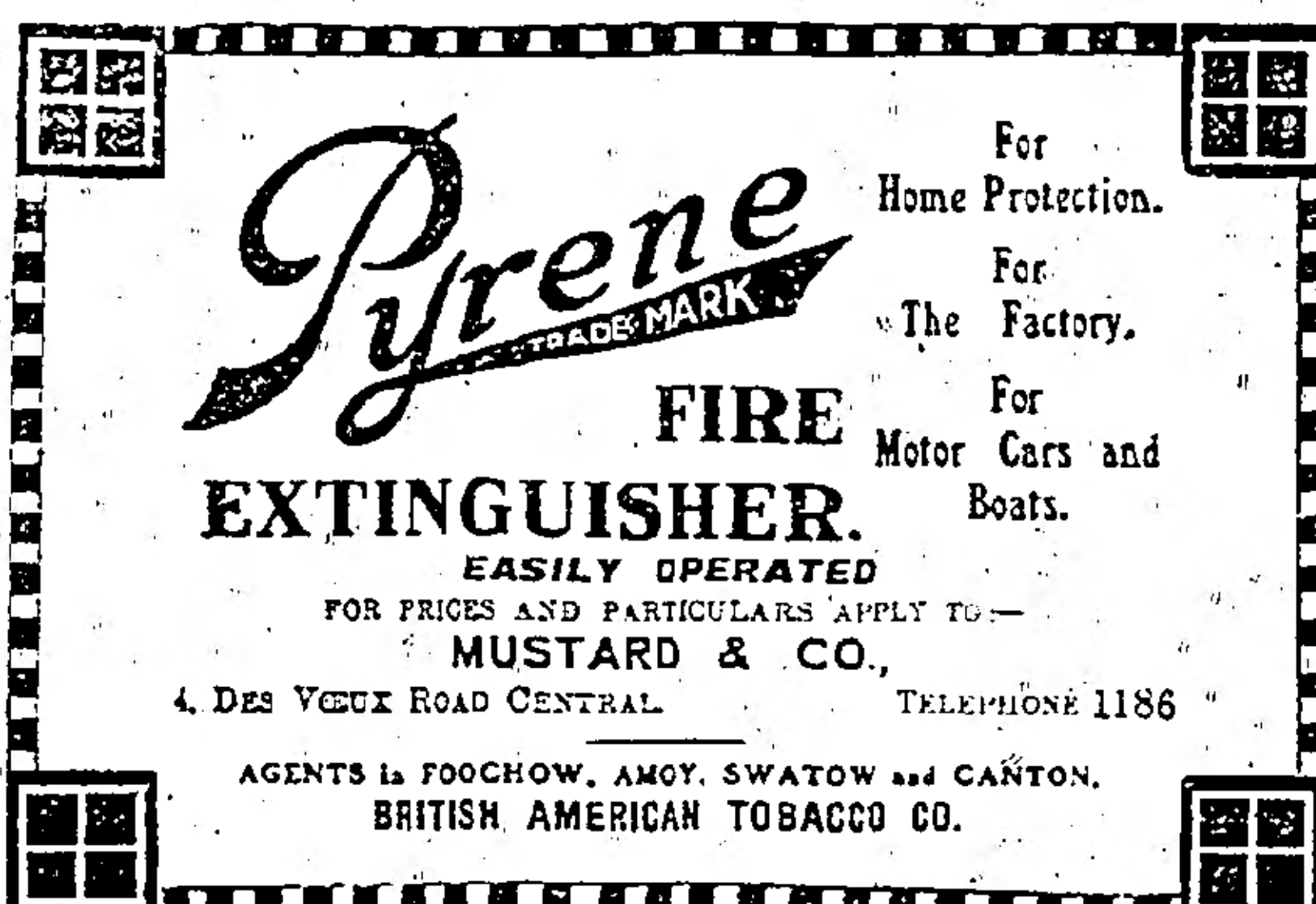
WANTED.—FLAT or HALF HOUSE. Apply Box 1420 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—HOUSE IN GOOD LOCALITY with all conveniences. Apply Box 1421 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—SMALL FLAT or bungalow from September onwards. Replies, giving full particulars, to Box 1418 No. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—An experienced BUSINESS MAN to take charge of out-port branch office. Bond required \$10,000. Address Box 1411 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICES.



Pyrene

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

EASILY OPERATED FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO—MUSTARD & CO., 4, DES VERTS ROAD CENTRAL. TELEPHONE 1186.

AGENTS: L. FOCHOW, AMOY, SWATOW AND CANTON, BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.



YAFIADIS' EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.

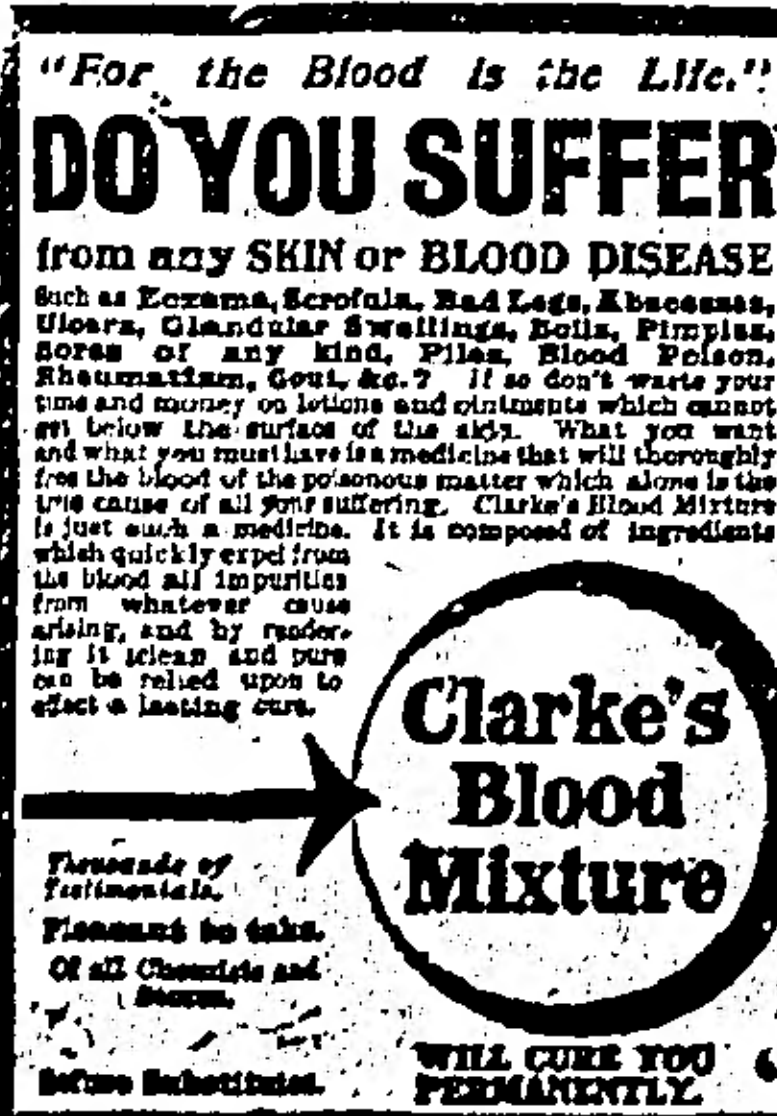
HOTEL MANSIONS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THIS is to warn the General Public not to negotiate D/Order, No. 79098/99, for 10 Bils. Yarn (David Lighthouse 6s) issued by the Undersigned on the 8th August, 1918, in favour of Messrs LUN ON & CO., LTD., on the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. have been declared lost and are now considered as null and void and duplicate orders have been issued in favour of the said firm.

JOSEPH BROS.,
Hongkong, 17th August, 1918.



"For the Blood is the Life."

DO YOU SUFFER

from any SKIN or BLOOD DISEASE

such as Eczema, Scabies, Red Legs, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Boils, Pimples, Itch, or any kind of Skin, Blood, or Rheumatism, Gout, &c. If so, don't waste your time and money on lotions and ointments which only soothe the surface of the skin. What you want is a medicine that will cure the cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients from which the blood is purified, and it is the only medicine that will cure the cause of all your suffering. It is a blood purifier, and it is the only medicine that will cure the cause of all your suffering. It is a blood purifier, and it is the only medicine that will cure the cause of all your suffering.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

WILL CURE YOU PERMANENTLY.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD
AND COMPANY.

RAINCOATS

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

SLIGHTLY SOILED

AT GREATLY REDUCED

PRICES.

REXONA.

THE RAPID HEALER, A COOLING, SOOTHING,
HEALING ANTISEPTIC OINTMENT.

A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR ALL ERUPTIONS
AND IRRITATIONS OF THE SKIN.

USEFUL FOR ECZEMA, STINGS OF INSECTS
AND ALL KINDS OF INFLAMMATION.

Sold in tins 75 cts. and \$1.25.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16.

A CURE FOR PRICKLY HEAT

"FLETCHER'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION."

Made from the formula of one of the most distinguished
Professors of Tropical Medicine.
INSTANTLY ALLAYS IRRITATION AND CURES
AFTER A FEW APPLICATIONS.

FLETCHER & Co., Ltd. THE PHARMACY.
Tel. 345. 22, Queen's Road Central.

CAKES

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND COMPLIMENTARY
IN ALL VARIETIES.

VICTORIA CAFE

(Next to P. & O. Office) 24, Des Vaux Road Central.
TELEPHONE 2667.

E. HING & CO.

SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND
HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

25, WING WOO ST.
CENTRAL.

NOTICES.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
ELECTION.

To the Justices of the Peace of
the Colony of Hongkong.

Gentlemen,
It is my intention to stand for
the vacancy on the Legislative
Council to represent the Justices
of the Peace during the two
months' absence of the Hon. H.
E. Pollock, K.C.

Mr. Andrew Forbes has pro-
posed and Mr. Evan Ormiston
has seconded my nomination.

If I am elected, I will do the
best I can in the interests of the
Colony—the Commercial Com-
munity of which I have been
associated with for the past
twenty years.

I have the Honour to be,
Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

A. R. LOWE.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1918.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH
CHINA WAR SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for
Membership of the above
Association may be obtained
from all the Banks or from the
undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries &
Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

R. M.
THE

BRANDY!

For Connoisseurs.



We have just received a large
consignment of

REMY MARTIN & CO'S
BRANDY from COGNAC

This firm was established in 1724
and have made and bottled the best
Brandy ever—since. Guaranteed
of best Charente grape.

THORESEN & CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

Phone 450 Liquor Dept.

for a bottle or case.

Sales Agents:
MANNERS &
BACKHOUSE

Canton.



WATSON'S
E

**THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF
THE FAR EAST**
FOR 25 YEARS.

POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT
QUALITY: NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE
ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides. All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor. Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1918.

AN URGENT HONGKONG PROBLEM.

In the course of his lengthy letter which appeared in our issue of yesterday, Mr. A. H. Harris stated that few people have the capital required to build residences, but they desire to rent, and they see that no houses are available for rental. In that sentence, the writer summed up what is, without the least shadow of doubt, the most difficult problem with which Hongkong is faced to-day. We have taken constant occasion to ventilate this subject, because we know how growingly serious it is becoming, and because we are positively certain that unless it is soon given the most thorough consideration a situation of the utmost gravity will arise. The fact has to be admitted that housing accommodation in Hongkong is at the moment quite inadequate, that convenient residences for Europeans cannot be had even at any price, and that, as a consequence, "home life" is gradually becoming impossible to a considerable proportion of British residents in this British Colony. While conscious that we are re-stating a fact that we have many times commented upon before, we would again emphasise the point that the present situation has very largely been created through the manner in which, during recent years, wealthy Japanese and Chinese residents have invaded localities which were formerly solely inhabited by Europeans. That is a fact which the Government can easily verify if it cares to, and so far as Europeans are concerned, it is the main cause of the present most unsatisfactory state of affairs. All the best residences on the central middle levels have now been absorbed through this relatively new movement, for within the past year or two it has been quite a common experience for European occupants to have to make way for Japanese and Chinese tenants. Thus it comes about that, although we no longer have the German community with us, and although some five or six hundred Britishers have gone to the front from Hongkong, Europeans at present have the greatest possible difficulty in getting houses in which to live. That fact of itself should be sufficient to show the Government that new factors must have arisen to have created the present awkward situation. Hongkong, like many other British Colonies, is looking forward to busier and better days after the war, but we should like to know what is to happen if there is to be any considerable influx of Europeans when that time comes. Where are they to find accommodation, when even the present population cannot be comfortably housed? We believe, with His Excellency the Governor, that the Colony is only yet in its infancy, and that it is destined to grow and to develop far beyond the dreams of its original founders. That very probability constitutes a reason for looking ahead and for planning comprehensive schemes to cope with the increasing seriousness of the situation.

The problem being admitted, the question arises as to how it may best be solved. That is where we meet with difficulties which are certainly not small. Originally there was, no doubt, an intention on the part of our legislators that the middle levels—that is, the levels above China Road—should be reserved for Europeans. That much is apparent from the creation of the so-called, but now much mis-named, "European reservation." But we have now to deal with the fact that that area is at present almost solely occupied by Asiatics, who presumably cannot be disturbed in their tenancies. There may possibly be further scope for building on the Peak and there may even yet be sites available on the middle levels, but even these possibilities do not help the European of average means, who cannot possibly build for himself; neither will the existence of fresh sites along the new roads that are being constructed. What is needed is a plentiful supply of modern residences, of reasonable rental, and, above all, convenient of access. How are these to be obtained? There are only two practicable ways open—either that the Government (which, as Mr. Harris rightly says, possesses the skilled staff, the land and the capital) should provide new residences, or that better facilities be given to companies willing to embark on comprehensive building schemes. But there must be a sufficiency of these residences to meet present and future needs and to prevent excessive rentals, which have already become extremely burdensome. Something must be done for what we may term the middle-class Europeans—especially for Britishers who come to this Colony, who fill essential positions, who pay their share of the taxes and who have a right to expect decent housing conditions. Let Mr. Harris' suggestion of the appointment of a Committee to consider this problem be carried into effect; and we feel sure that the evidence that could be brought before such a body would convince the most apathetic that it is high time the subject were boldly and sensibly handled.

German Deception.

For sheer, audacious hypocrisy, the latest speech delivered by the German Colonial Secretary, which is summarised in the over-night telegrams, is about the most striking example that we have ever encountered. When a German talks about preventing future wars, ensuring the efficacy of international agreements, the safety of non-combatants, the springing of neutral States and the protection of national minorities, we may well rub our eyes in wonderment. Who, one may ask, started the war? Who regarded the international agreement concerning Belgium as "a scrap of paper"? Who has made ruthless warfare on non-combatants? Who has ridden roughshod over the rights of neutral nations and national minorities alike? The answer to all these questions is—Germany. When, therefore, we take these demonstrable facts and contrast them with Dr. Solf's professed anxiety for future safeguards under these headings, we very quickly find the reason why Britain does not "cultivate more confidence in the Germans," the attitude of which the German Colonial Secretary so pitifully bewails.

A Lie Exposed.

But the surprises contained in the speech do not end here. Dr. Solf has the bare-faced presumption to assert that Germany is the only Power which has adopted the demilitarisation of Africa as one of her war aims. That, to put it bluntly, is a lie. Only a month ago the leading organ of the German Militarists, the *Neue Zeitung*, in dealing with this very subject of war aims, said Germany would demand the cession, as an indemnity, of certain of the Allies' Colonial possessions for the establishment of a great Central African Empire, which Germany intended developing into big Military Power. Does that look like "demilitarisation"? And the same newspaper declared, in the same article, that only weaklings could believe in an understanding with England. What are we to deduce from such conflicting statements as these under notice? Merely that they are part and parcel of a great German design to fog the issues. German speakers blow hot one day and cold the next, not, we believe, because of inability to be consistent, but of deliberate intent. It is all a great game of camouflage. But it will never deceive the Allies.

German Barbarity.

So regularly and quickly do accounts of German inhumanity follow each other that one is almost at a loss to coin phrases adequate enough to describe each succeeding event, but the story told in to-day's telegrams of the sinking of a food ship sent out under the auspices of Belgian Relief Committee is so full of barbarity that one would indeed be callous if he were not inspired to righteous indignation. Not only was this ship of mercy, destined for a suffering people, ruthlessly sent to the bottom of the ocean, but the neutral crew was subjected to a treatment and cruelty that only look at the clock faced it was the inhuman hate of a savage could have normally conceived. We have long been used to German recklessness and ferocity against Germany's enemies, our own women and prisoners of war being able to tell of sufferings almost incredible, but when the German spirit of devil-may-care destructiveness is applied to neutral seamen, surely the world has received ample country. In-petor O'Sullivan's demonstration of the necessity said complainant in Singapore to free humanity from the February sent to defendant \$140, risk attaching to German power. Happily, the Allies are now imposing their will upon the enemy in France, and, given a measure of success for a few months longer, it is inevitable that a cry for peace will come from the Central Powers. To conclude this war without first exacting full retribution for all arrest him. Defendant pleaded the cruelties devised and imposed would be to lose the war's great investment in a shop which was purpose, i.e., a demonstration for all time that civilisation can never countenance a defiance of the great primal laws of justice.

DAY BY DAY.

IT IS HARD TO LEAVE OFF OUR OLD CUSTOMS, BUT HARDER TO GO AGAINST OUR OWN WILL.
The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 6.7/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the fourth anniversary of the Battle of Mons.

The Health Returns.
The only cases of communicable disease notified yesterday were three of plague, of which two were fatal, the sufferers being all Chinese.

Fell from Scaffold.
A Chinese male, aged 16 years, has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from shock and bruising caused through falling from a scaffold at the Po Hing Theatre Yacanti.

Raw Opium.
A Chinese pleaded not guilty charged at the Police Court to-day with being in unlawful possession of four taels of raw opium on the Praya. A lunkang said he saw defendant walking rapidly, carrying a basket and he hailed him. Witness suspected "contraband goods" to be in the basket and brought defendant to Police Station. In the Station the opium was found in a jacket in the basket. Mr. J. B. Wood adjourned the case until to-morrow.

"Some" Island.
Passing Causeway Bay in the car last night a newly arrived soldier, who it was obvious had not been born far from Manchester, enquired from his companion if the cars ran the whole way round the island and received an answer in the affirmative, his informative companion adding that he had heard the island was as big as England. His friend scornfully interrupted anything more he might have said by saying:—"Course it is, lad; doesn't that know that? Where did that go to school? An' a' can tell the summat else, 't'population is double that 't'owd country."

Assault in a Theatre.
A Chinese, ex-conservable of the Po Hing Theatre, Yacanti, was charged this morning with unlawfully assaulting another Chinese who was employed in limewashing the theatre. Sergeant Tailoch said on Thursday afternoon, while a performance was going on defendant was having a rest, sitting on one of the seats. Defendant demanded a cushion free from complaint, which the latter refused. An altercation ensued which subsequently developed into a severe struggle in which defendant received a wound on the head. Mr. J. R. Wood, bound both men over in a sum of \$50 to keep the peace for six months.

Coincidences.
When case No. 999 was called at the Supreme Court this morning there were a few warm smiles on the faces of the solicitors who have often bolstered up an argument with the "999 men out of a thousand" etc., but the grins were broader when Mr. Gardiner, it was found, had charge of the case, for his telephone number happens to be 999. Friday morning is a bit of a "joke" morning and because there is little to do those who frequent the Courts are easily amused, so that when case 1020 was called and some genius happening to look at the clock faced it was the inhuman hate of a savage could have normally conceived. We have long been used to German recklessness and ferocity against Germany's enemies, our own women and prisoners of war being able to tell of sufferings almost incredible, but when the German spirit of devil-may-care destructiveness is applied to neutral seamen, surely the world has received ample country. In-petor O'Sullivan's demonstration of the necessity said complainant in Singapore to free humanity from the February sent to defendant \$140, risk attaching to German power. Happily, the Allies are now imposing their will upon the enemy in France, and, given a measure of success for a few months longer, it is inevitable that a cry for peace will come from the Central Powers. To conclude this war without first exacting full retribution for all arrest him. Defendant pleaded the cruelties devised and imposed would be to lose the war's great investment in a shop which was purpose, i.e., a demonstration for all time that civilisation can never countenance a defiance of the great primal laws of justice.

Squandered Friend's Money.
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FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

Farewell Dinner to Kowloon Men.

With Mr. D. Harvey in the chair, the Kowloon Cricket Club last night gave a farewell dinner in the Falloon Hotel to eight of its members who are leaving the Colony to join the Forces. The names of the departing members are Messrs. W. E. Cook, W. T. Elson, J. C. Finch, A. G. Graham, J. M. Jack, V. O. Latham, F. Meade and C. O. Stark, all of whom, with the exception of Mr. W. E. Cook, who sailed yesterday afternoon for Australia where he will join up with Anzac, are shortly to leave for Kikeas, India. None of these gentlemen, now enlisted for active service, is without military experience, all of them having served for some considerable time past with the local defence forces, and they will prove valuable recruits for the regular Army.

After the toast of the King, Mr. Harvey spoke feelingly of the love the Kowloon Cricket Club would experience in the going of these gentlemen, and expressed the sentiment, echoed by all present, that they might be spared to return to the Colony sound in body and better in mind under the sense of duty well done. In the name of the Kowloon Cricket Club he presented each recruit with a silver match-box suitably engraved, stating that this was but a small token of appreciation which would be followed by a more substantial gift on their arrival in India.

Mr. W. T. Elson, as the oldest member, responded appropriately on behalf of his comrades. Mr. W. J. Owen, on behalf of the Bowling Green Committee, presented Mr. V. C. Latham with a silver wrist-watch in recognition of his work on that Committee. Mr. J. R. Flynn Anderson was called upon for a speech, and a musical programme followed. Mr. Golding sang "Uncle Tom Cobley," Mr. S. Gray favoured with the "Bedouin Love Song" and "Lord of the Sea," Mr. Geo. Bair was in fine fettle with "The Little Irish Girl" and some Scotch favourites; Staff Sergeant Lyth sang "King of the Forest," Glade" and Mr. James Oxberry "Years of Long Ago." Mr. V. C. Latham rendered Kipling's "Young British Soldier" and Mr. H. T. Munday made a hit with his localised comics. Mr. J. C. Finch proposed the toast of "The Entertainers," and Mr. D. Harvey congratulated the proprietor of the Palace Hotel on the excellent dinner provided. Forty sat down to dinner and forty left at midnight pleased with themselves and everybody else.

Another Presentation.

Mr. J. B. Spiers, of the Taikoo Dock Co., who is also shortly leaving on active service, was yesterday afternoon presented by his colleagues on the office staff with a gold wrist-watch, a shaving set, suitably inscribed, and a cheque. Mr. James Weldon, in a speech on behalf of the staff, referred to the many good qualities of their departing colleague, whom they wished all success and a safe return. Mr. Spiers suitably responded.

BABY'S GREAT DANGER DURING HOT WEATHER

More little ones die during the hot weather than at any other time of the year. Diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera infantum and stomach troubles come without warning, and when a medicine is not at hand to give help promptly the short delay too frequently means that the child has ceased beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, should always be kept in homes where there are young children. An occasional dose of the Tablets will prevent stomach and bowel troubles, or if the trouble comes suddenly the prompt use of the Tablets may save the baby's life. They are sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 60 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Enochian Road, Shanghai.

"THE MARK OF CAIN." TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Victoria Theatre's Special Attraction.

There was an absolutely crowded house at the Victoria Theatre last night, when the special attraction provided was the great five-part film, "The Mark of Cain," of which Hongkong has heard so much and which has been a big draw wherever it has been screened. The film is certainly most striking and is finely acted and set. Its theme is the discovery of the perpetrator of a most cold-blooded murder, but it is not an ordinary story that is told, and, before the end is reached, there are not a few surprises. In fact, the audience is kept quite mystified until the happenings have well developed and eventually the climax comes in a series of most exciting incidents. It would not be fair to reveal what precisely happens, but the story can truly be described as being full of mystery and excitement, while at the same time there are plenty of human touches about it. The main feature, of course, is the very clever acting of Mrs. Vernon Castle, who has the leading role, and who is ably seconded by Mr. Antonio Moreno. These two are the central figures round which the story revolves, and they are responsible for some very telling situations. Those who have not seen Mrs. Vernon Castle in cinema work before should not miss this opportunity, for her acting is of a very high standard indeed, her work throughout being wonderfully free of that "pacing" which is too often seen on the screen. "The Mark of Cain" is again being shown to-morrow night, when there will surely be a great demand for seats.

Besides this special attraction, there are American and British Gazettes, while the programme is brought to a close with a very funny Harold Lloyd film: "The Tip."

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

The Latest Developments.

The Canton Intelligence Bureau issues the following:—

The representatives of the Provincial Assemblies of the Republic of China, now meeting in Shanghai, have issued a statement against the organisation of a new Parliament at Peking, saying that the only legal National Assembly in China now is the one at present meeting in Canton. The new Parliament has been packed by the military party according to revised and illegal laws they themselves have made, contrary to the Provisional Constitution. The representatives state that the country does not recognise the bogus Parliament now meeting in Peking.

The Administrative Council of the Military Government at Canton, Shum Chan-hen being chairman, met on August 19 to appoint the chief officers under the Council. C. O. Wu, son of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, has been appointed Chief of Administrative Affairs, while Chang Shih-chao was made Chief Secretary to the Council. Dr. Wu, Admiral Lin Pao-yi, General Li Lieh-chun, representing Tachun Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan, and Tachun Ma Ying-hien, representing General Luk Wing-ting, were among those who attended the first formal meeting of the Council.

The complete reorganisation of the Military Government has been greeted by many successful reports in arms. General Chen Chiang-ming, of the Cantonese Army, has reported the capture of Lungyenchow at Fokien and the warships operating around the island of Hainan are making the return of Lung Chai-kwong to his stronghold difficult. The union of all sides in Canton and the split of the military party in Peking seem to hasten the success of the Constitutionalist, who wish more than many others the return to peace and order and the prompt restoration of the National Assembly in Peking.

A naval man, home on leave, was discussing recently Lord Jellicoe's tribute to all ranks who fought at Jutland, and he revealed what seems to the lower deck the highest form of heroism. It was not the fighting, not the anxious watching day and night—that is what a naval man is there for he showed. "I've been heard so much and which has 19 years in the Navy, but if you'd been a big draw wherever it has told me before the war that I should ever live for nine months on board a ship without a break, I should have dropped down dead," he said. "But I've just done it," he added.

Lovers of French literature will be anxious about the safety of several cherished memorials of the great threatened by the German advance. Racine was born at La Ferte-Milon on the Oarce, and Damas the elder at Villers-Cotterets, and both are commemorated in their native towns by statues we could ill afford to lose. At Chateau Thierry, too, is the birthplace of the great La Fontaine, whose house in the Rue de la Fontaine has been converted into a memorial library and museum.

The dog seems to have its day; I champion the cat, please a correspondent to the *Daily Chronicle*. A day or two ago, I saw one knock at the front door of a suburban villa to gain admittance? It was a Persian, and leaping to a small ledge beside the door, stretched out its paw and rattled the knocker several times. I waited on the pavement for the sequel. There was no answer, so the cat repeated the summons. Result: Admission, and a cuff on the ear from the busy housewife who had been disturbed in her household duties.

There was genuine pathos in Mr. Will Thorne's confession in the House recently that he never had time to go to school. The late Mr. William Parrott, M.P. for the Normanton Division, told the writer a similar story. Not a member of his family knew so much as the alphabet. He tried self-help as a lad, but with the pit syren sounding at six, he found his task impossible. When he grew to manhood he was ashamed to go to school, so he and a dozen like him each paid the village schoolmaster sixpence weekly to give them private lessons. All went till they came to the first subtraction sum. "Subtract 199 from 301," said the pedagogue, and he explained the method: "Nine from one, you can't; borrow ten. Now go on to the next column and pay back one." Poor Will Parrott knew nothing of units, tens and hundreds. "That method did not accord with my ideas of commercial morality," he said. "We had borrowed ten and were only paying back one. To this day I have regarded statistics as rather a shady business."

The old line between sacred and secular is wearing very thin. At a London Sunday school choral festival a Welsh girl was announced to sing "God shall wipe away all tears." After much whispering and signalling between choir, voice, and piano, came the startling announcement: "Miss Llewellyn (or words to that effect) wishes to sing 'Ockoo' instead." And "Ockoo" it was, very beautifully rendered. But imagine such a volte face 20 years ago!

The widespread belief that the male birth-rate shows a comparative rise in war-time appears to be based on very slender evidence—so slender, in fact, that in many quarters this belief is regarded merely as a quaint superstition. That nature should meet a present deficit by provisions coming into force a generation later seems, on the face of it, absurd. But in Germany this theory has been seriously canvassed, and figures have been forthcoming to support it. Dr. Siegel, of Freiburg, by judicious manipulation of figures, has even been able to show a ratio of 117 males to 100 females born during the war. This ratio deals only with the children born of fathers on active service.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG

Matriculation Examination, July 1918.

The following results have been forwarded to us for publication.

Honours List.

James Lawrence Young Saye, Diocesan Boys' School, Thongkham Chokemaya, Ng Ah-hoe, Penang Free School, On Khay-hong, Penang Free School, Yeoh Cheang-hoe, Penang Free School.

Pass List.

Shekh Basheer Ahmed, Queen's College, Shi In-ak, Queen's College, Noel Braga, St. Joseph's College, Mok Ma-tin, Queen's College, George William Finney Miller, St. Joseph's College, Jose Ludovico Xavier, St. Joseph's College, Duarte Ricardo de Souza, St. Joseph's College, Shih Eng-kway, St. Joseph's College, Yee Man-kwong, St. Stephen's College, Fung Kee-yuen, Queen's College, Fok Chong-wa, Queen's College, Yuen Wai-ping, Diocesan Boys' School, Lau Ka-tat, Queen's College, Lo Man-ho, Queen's College, Ho Chee-wing, Diocesan Boys' School, Frederico Francisco Prata, Diocesan Boys' School, Wong Tin-sik, Queen's College, Tam Wai-ying, Queen's College, Lim Khe-leng, Queen's College, Tui Ping-tong, Queen's College, Oba Po-sham, Queen's College, Lo Kai-san, Queen's College, Pan Tse-chuen, Binyen, Joseph Chow-long, St. Joseph's College, Chow Cheng-lam, Lim Khe-beng, Wee Cheng-gio, Ong Hock-lim, Penang Free School, Gunn Lay-tak, St. Xavier's Institution, Penang, V. Nadasan, St. Xavier's Institution, Penang, Toh Chin-ang, Penang Free School, Ohsah Toon-chuan, Anglo-Chinese School, Penang, Thomas Ragland Panch Dawson, Anglo-Chinese School, Penang, Yeoh Teik-se, Penang Free School, Chia Pow-hin, St. John's Institution, Kuala Lumpur, Tan Vi Zang, Medhurst College, Shanghai, Tsang Ding-sin, Medhurst College, Shanghai, Li Nui-shen, Tientsin Anglo-Chinese College, The Mun-lung, Queen's College, Woo Pak-luk, St. Joseph's College.

Qualified for Faculty of Medicine. Entered for Senior Local—qualified for Matriculation. Candidates who may matriculate in the Faculties of Arts or Engineering but will be required to pass subsequently in Chinese. In Po Sham, Diocesan Boys' School; Ung Yau-chung, Diocesan Boys' School; Choa Man-chun, Queen's College; Yung Kam-pau, Diocesan Boys' School. Candidates referred in English. So Sai, Queen's College; Lau Ping-ting, Queen's College; Tanimura Hideohshi and Kuri-bayashi Ichiji.

Candidates who failed in the Matriculation Examination but have been awarded Senior Local Certificates.—Enile Auboy, St. Joseph's College (Dist. French); Frederico Antonio Xavier, Queen's College; William Robert Cecil James Michael, St. Joseph's College; Leonardo Francisco Maria Xavier, St. Joseph's College; Hui Han Chang, Medhurst College, Shanghai; Sang Chien, Medhurst College, Shanghai.

Candidates who have previously passed the Matriculation Examination and have now qualified for the Faculty of Medicine.—Tan So-kim and So Hoi-mun. Candidates who were referred in English at the last Examination and have now passed.—Wong Yan kwong and Liu Chun-kin.

COTTON REELS.

Alleged Shortage in Measure.

The master of the Kwong Wing Sang shop in Queen's Road was charged at the Magistrate's Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, with giving a false trade description in respect of cotton reels.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the defence. Inspector Terret, in giving evidence, said that a Chinese detective as well as himself had bought some cotton reels from the shop. It was alleged on the labels on the cotton reels that they contained five hundred yards, whereas they contained only just over three hundred yards.

Mr. Lo contended that his client had taken reasonable precautions in regard to these cotton reels, and was not in a position to know definitely whether they really contained five hundred yards or not. The goods were shipped from Japan by their agents, and one would not expect that the shop would measure or weigh everything and see that they contained the same amount as was printed in the label.

The master of the shop, in giving evidence, said that he had dealt in Japanese goods for about four or five years. The principal goods in which they dealt were piece-goods, vases, tea sets and cotton-reels.

In reply to questions put by Mr. Lo, defendant said that it was only last year that he had received that consignment of cotton-reels. Several letters were produced, which were claimed by the defendant as having come from their agents in Kobe. They usually sent goods here, whenever there was a new article placed on the market, without consulting the defendant.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wakeman, defendant said that he had done a fairly good business, his annual turnover being \$200,000 and \$210,000. He was a member of the guild, and had never during the ordinary course of business received any complaints from his customers with regard to short weights or measurement. In fact, he had never heard it mentioned in the guild that Japanese goods were usually short in weight or measure.

Mr. Wakeman, in making a statement, cited various cases with regard to false trade descriptions. Mr. Lo said that his client had acted perfectly innocently and he would ask His Worship to dismiss the case and also to return the goods, cotton reels valued at \$142, which were seized by Inspector Terret.

His Worship reserved judgment till next Friday.

Heard on the Car. Lt. Mandeville man (passing) Wanchai (shell fisheries).—What the dickens are those Chinese digging holes in the shore for? 2nd. "Why, don't you know? They dig the holes, the fish swim in and then John comes it and the result is, supper fish is secured." Collapse of two or three old residents who had overheard the remark!

SENIOR LOCAL EXAMINATION.

Boys. Notes.—Candidates who have qualified for Matriculation are entered on the Matriculation List.

Edward Ho Tang, Queen's College. Stephen Tsang Kwong-lok, St. Joseph's College. Ko Yan-cheng, Queen's College. Ho Shu-kui, Queen's College. Lai Shu-fan, St. Paul's College. Saleman Haroon, Queen's College. Ebrahim Haroon, Queen's College.

Girls. Honours List.—Antonio Campos, Italian Convent; Maria Manuela de Carvalho, Italian Convent; Dolores Jason, Italian Convent; Pearl Baw, St. Stephen's Girls' College.

Pass List.—Luiza Gil, Italian Convent (Dist. in Bib. Knowledge); Maria da Roca, Italian Convent; Assunção Sian, Italian Convent; Un Chung-sun, Italian Convent.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders issued to-day by Major R.A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state:—

Strength.

No. 987 Pte. J.H. Stewart was enrolled on 20.8.18, and posted to "D" Coy.

Transfer.

No. 604 Pte. G. Martin is transferred from No. 7 to No. 5 Platoon, dated 19.8.18.

Rifles.

All ranks will send their rifles to Headquarters for inspection by the Armourer before commencing the Annual Musketry Course.

Sick Parades.

During the absence on leave of Major G.D.R. Black, Lieut. J.T. Smalley will attend at Headquarters at 8.45 a.m. daily except Sundays. All ranks requiring medical aid are to attend there and not at Major Black's consulting room until further orders.

Leave.

No. 280 Lance Sergt. F. Leade, "B" Coy., is granted leave for the duration of the war, from 23.8.18. No. 282 Corp. E. O. Norris, Eng. Coy., is granted leave for the duration of the war, to date from day of departure. No. 478 Corp. A. Nicol, "B" Coy., is granted leave for the duration of the war, from 17.8.18. Lieut. A.E. Wright, M. Gun Coy., is granted 6 weeks' leave, from 27.8.18. Pte. R.M. Henderson, "A" Coy., is granted 6 weeks' leave, from 27.8.18. Gun. Wm. Fraser, Art. Coy., is granted 6 months' leave, on Medical Certificate, from 21.8.18. Supper T. Miller, Eng. Coy., is granted 1 year's leave, on business, from 20.8.18.

Judging Distance.

The next Judging Distance parades will be as follows:—"A" Company, 7th September; "B" Company, 14th September. Half of the Machine Gun Company, Mounted Section and Signalling Section will parade with "A" Company and the other half with "B" Company.

No exemptions whatever will be granted from these parades.

Men who failed to attend the last Judging Distance parades will attend both of the above as follows:—Men of "A" Company and those of the M. Gun Coy., Mounted Section and Signalling Section parading with "A" Company, on 14th Sept. Men of "B" Company and those of the M. G. Coy., Mounted Section and Signalling Section parading with "B" Company, on 7th Sept. Detailed orders for these parades will be issued later.

Artillery Orders.

Orders for Artillery Company by Captain J.H.W. Armstrong, V.D. state:—

Parades at Belcher's Battery:—Tuesday, 27th instant.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Company, New Layers' Class only. 5.30 p.m. Left Half Company, Fall drill. Thursday, 29th instant.—5.30 p.m. Left Half Company, New D.E.F. Class only. Friday, 30th instant.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Company, Fall drill. 5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. New Layers' class only.

Engineer Orders.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell, state:—

23rd to 30th instant:—E. L. Manning nightly.—Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 8.30 p.m. Electricians at 6.45 p.m. Officers next for duty.—Belcher's, Lieut. Hall. Lyceum, Capt. James, Stonecutters, Lieut. Stevenson.

Instructions for higher ratings and N.O. Os and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty.—Class 1, at Belcher's at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (17) examination. Class 2, at Belcher's at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.O. Os and men of higher ratings, under Staff Sergeants, Overdone and Parsons, B.E., and Sergt. Day, H.K.D.C. Class 3, at Lyceum at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff Sergeants, Barclay and White, B.E., and Sergt. Williams, H.K.D.C. Infantry Parades. Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H.A. Morgan state:—

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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NOURISHING & IDEAL FOOD.

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"A" COMPANY.

Tuesday, 27th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 8 and 9. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 28th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 8 and 9. Dress, Drill order with pouches. No. 4 Platoon (N.C. Os and men as detailed by Platoon Commander) at Kennedy Road Range. T.E.T. (Grouping). Dress, Drill order without rifle.

Thursday, 29th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 10 and 11. Dress, Drill order with pouches. 5.30 p.m. No. 3 Platoon will parade as ordered by Platoon Commander.

"B" COMPANY.

Tuesday, 27th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 5 Platoon at Cricket Club. T.E.T. Dress, Drill order with pouches. All exempted men are to attend this parade. 5.30 p.m. No. 6 Platoon at Headquarters. T.E.T. Dress, Drill order with pouches. All exempted men are to attend this parade. No. 7 Platoon on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by Team to Causeway Bay. T.E.T. Dress, Drill order with pouches and 15 rounds commences. All exempted men are to attend this parade.

Thursday, 29th instant.—5.30 p.m. No. 8 Platoon at Kowloon Dock T.E.T.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.

Monday, 26th instant.—5.15 p.m. Men who have not passed in "Grouping," at Kennedy Road Range. Dress, Drill order without rifle.

MOUNTED SECTION.

Monday, 26th instant.—5.30 p.m. at Headquarters, T.E.T. Dress, Drill order.

Thursday, 29th instant.—5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stable Dress, Drill order without rifle.

SIGNALLING SECTION.

Tuesday, 27th instant.—5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters T.E.T. Dress, Drill order (Rifle, belt, sidearms and pouches). Note.—There will be a voluntary lamp reading class at 7 p.m. every Friday until further notice. Muffs may be worn.

RECRUITS.

Monday, 26th and Friday, 30th instant.—5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units except "D" Company on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergts. Edmonds (Monday) and Orberry (Friday). Dress, Drill order.

Cadet Orders.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J.E.W. Baird, state:—

Leave.—Cadet Bagler H. Duncan is granted 2 months' leave, from 20.8.18.

Parade.—Ref. order dated 18.8.18. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections will fall in at the V.R.O. at 5.30 p.m. instead of at Headquarters at 1.30 p.m. on Saturday 24th instant to proceed to Siuwan.

Wednesday, 28th instant.—5 p.m. Swimming, Fall in at Block Pier. Notice.—Swimming heats will take place at the V.R.O. Bath on Friday and Saturday the 23rd and 24th instant, at 3 p.m. All entrants must attend otherwise they will not be allowed to compete on the 31st instant.



EVERYBODY IS IN IT THE DOLLAR DIRECTORY.

TENNIS LEAGUE.

A Tie in the Junior Division.

The Chinese Recreation Club "C" team will play the Japanese team representing the M.B.K. on Saturday the 24th inst. at 5 p.m. on the U.S.R.O. courts in Kowloon, weather permitting. The play in this League has resulted in a tie between C.R.C. and M.B.K., each having been defeated once. The play-off should furnish some interesting tennis.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

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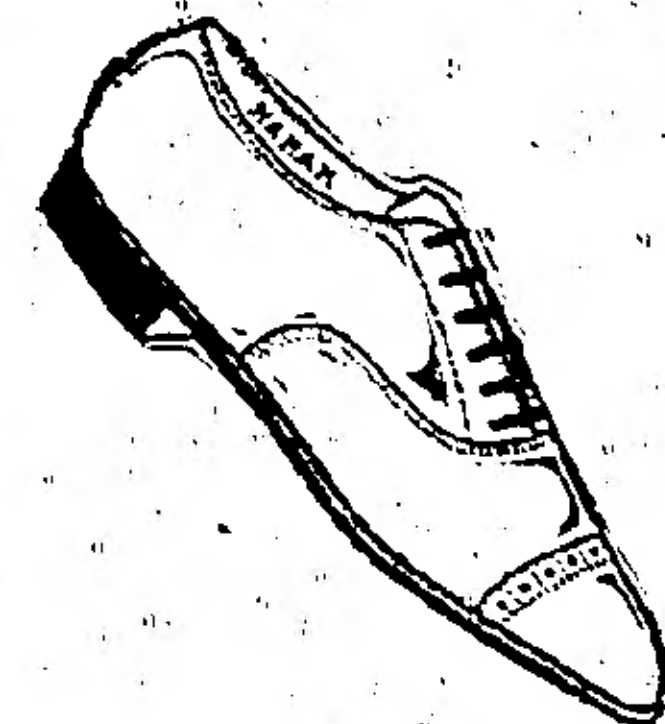
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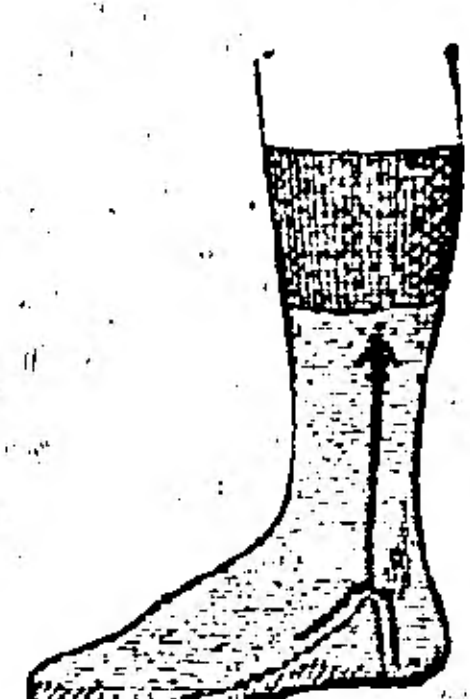
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	*Kitano Maru T. 15,930	WED., 18th Sept. at 11 a.m.
	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	SAT., 14th Sept. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Aki Maru T. 12,330	SATUR., 19th Oct. at 11 a.m.

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Tsiliang	Java	25th Aug.	25th Aug.	Moji, Yama
Dirnber	Java	26th Aug.	26th Aug.	Moji, Yama
Tsiliang	Java	4th Sept.	10th Sept.	Shanghai
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SHANGHAI via S'chow Wingsang	Tues., 27th Aug. at 4 light.	
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SHIPPING NEWS.

Re-established Paper Mill.

The Yinkou Paper Mill, located at Niuchiatun, which had suspended operations since last spring owing to its reorganisation, is said to have secured the financial backing of some Tokyo capitalists and the mill is to be incorporated into a limited company with a capital of ¥1,200,000.

Japanese Electrical
Amalgamation.

The Tozai Electrical Works, the Yokosuka Iron Works, and the Tetzai Engineering Works at Yokohama have been amalgamated into the Tetzai Engineering Works, Limited, with a capital of ¥3,000,000 and will carry on the manufacture of electrical and general machines and tools.

Japanese and Dutch

Competition.

A competition has been waged between the O. S. K. and the K. P. M. (Dutch Shipping Co.) since the former inaugurated the Singapore-Sumatra and Java services in March last. Some time ago the Dutch Company proposed a compromise to the O. S. K. and the Manager of the Branch Office of the Dutch Company, Singapore, is expected at Osaka in a few days. Some amicable understanding is expected to be reached between the two companies.

More Japanese Steamers Sold
To France.

We ("The Manchuria Daily News") reported on Aug. 8 that the Kibi Maru Nos. 8 and 9 owned by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha had been sold to France. The sale of two more vessels to France is now reported. One is the Daisai Maru, 3,681 tons gross, owned by the Shosho Yoko. She had been under charter of a foreign shipping firm during the past three years and was handed over to the French buyers at New York some time ago. Her master, Capt. M. Suzuki, and crew returned to Yokohama on the 31st ult. on board the Keisan Maru. The other is a steamer of 3,000 tons class now in course of construction at the Traga Shipbuilding Yard and she is to be delivered to a French shipping company on her completion.

Protecting Hulls.

It is reported from Washington that a process by which metallic coatings necessary to protect the hulls of wooden and concrete vessels from the effects of sea water may be applied at small cost is being tried out by the United States Shipping Board. If it proves successful it will obviate the necessity of covering the hulls of wooden ships below the water-line, and will solve the question of the effect of salt water on concrete vessels. Copper and certain other metals that may be drawn into wire are fused and atomised under heavy air pressure by means of a hand machine and applied to the surface to be covered. It is claimed that the metal actually is driven into the wood or concrete, so as to form an inseparable coating, which may be applied to any thickness.

Ship Construction.

In the course of a communication a shipbuilding correspondent, congratulating us ("Journal of Commerce") upon the attention which we have drawn to the value of the Isherwood longitudinal system of ship construction from economic and structural strength points of view, writes:—"It may interest you to know that the Commonwealth Government of Australia, acting on expert advice, has adopted the Isherwood system of ship construction for the new vessels which are being laid down in Australia. The authorities governing the Commonwealth's shipbuilding programme have made exhaustive inquiries into the merits of the system; and as in the case of the U.S.A. they have decided to make a wholesale adoption of it. An official explanation on the subject points out that comparing the Isherwood type of ship with the ordinary 'C' type standard ship built in Great Britain, while the length of the ships is the same, the Isherwood type—as adopted by Australia—gives an increased beam of 1ft. 6in., saves 109 tons of iron and steel, and affords 485 tons greater deadweight carrying capacity." It is an especially interesting personal point that Mr. Isherwood, since the outbreak of war, has personally supervised the designs and specifications of more than 500 ships on the longitudinal principle which are being constructed in this country, America, Japan and Australia.

John Deak: Kingston

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R. M. BYRNE, R.S. W.L.H. | Editor Desk: Ketchikan

FUTURE OF MUSIC.

Interview With Sir Henry Wood.

Many considerations have influenced Sir Henry Wood in his decision to remain in London and to decline the flattering offer of the conductorship of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

"It was such a very great compliment, and shows a very pleasant tie between the two nations," is the way in which he regards the American offer. "But," he said recently, in an interview with a representative of the Observer, "there was my twenty-three years' work in the orchestral world in London to be thought of and educationally I hope I have always done the right thing. And we have such unique audiences at Queen's Hall. Their standard has improved enormously. They appreciate all schools of instrumental music. The 'Promenade' public, for example, is unlike any other in the world. They will come and stand every night for ten weeks to listen to classical masterpieces.

"After the war, moreover, men who have been for years in the trenches will come back dying for classical music. I mean the best music, not dull music, for no fine classic is ever dull. There ought to be after the war a tremendous uplift for orchestral music, and also for choral music, for I think the choir will be full of new members.

"The public taste has been constantly improving. Twenty-three years ago we had, it is true, to play a little bit down, but from that time the movement has always been upward. To day the second part of our concert, in which at one time we used to feel bound to play operatic selections, is as good as the first. There are Beethoven, Tchaikovsky, Brahms, and other masters in Part II, as in Part I.

"Our singers, I think, have improved very much in the selection of their parts, and we have also a magnificent set of pianists and violinists in London at the present moment. I must not name them, for they are too many. We have certainly half a dozen pianists, violinists, and cellists who can hold their own against any in the world."

Two years before the war Sir Henry was the first to introduce eight ladies among the violins at Queen's Hall. They worked so well that now he has fourteen, and there is no doubt, he thinks, that they have come to stay. "I do not like ladies playing the trombone and the double-bass," he said, "they work in the orchestra splendidly, and I am delighted with them. They are full of enthusiasm for their work and they practice their instruments, which is rather an important thing.

"The introduction of ladies, however, has not counterbalanced our losses in men. Between thirty and forty of the men have gone since the war began, and at the present moment more than half those still in the orchestra are in khaki. It is very wonderful how they arrange their military and musical duties as well as they do. We have had no difficulty at all in this respect. We never had more than three Germans in the orchestra, and at the outbreak of the war they went at once."

The British school of composition Sir Henry considers perfectly marvellous. "The way in which our young men have improved in orchestration is splendid," he said. "There is no lack of British productions. Just at this moment I am flooded with new works by British composers. I have also some very interesting novelties from America and from one or two young Italian composers, which I am going to introduce at the Promenade Concerts.

"Unfortunately there are no new Russian novelties, because we cannot get into touch with the Russian composers. Once Russia gets straight again the future for her music is, I consider, very strong. There is a tremendous lot of character about Russian music. Russian composers have a great gift for orchestral colour. At times it may be rather too Eastern, too Oriental, but that is a good fault.

"German music is at a standstill. Outside Richard Strauss, who is a musical genius, there are no notable German composers. I

EXPLOITING CHILD LABOUR.

Mr. A. Henderson's Charge.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., presided at a conference on educational problems held at the London Day Training College, recently arranged by the Workers' Educational Association.

Mr. Henderson said that organised Labour was sometimes presented to be indifferent to the claims of education. Its past record was a sufficient refutation of that suggestion. It welcomed the Bill introduced by the President of the Board of Education because, though it fell short of the educational programme of Labour, it was at least an instalment of reforms which were long overdue and laid a basis from which further progress might continue. The Labour movement demanded, in short, that the Bill should be strengthened, not weakened, and the Labour party in the House of Commons would throw its whole weight against the attempt to water it down in Committee. They knew very well that behind the scenes certain sinister industrial interests, representing not all, nor even most, employers, but a reactionary section among them, were endeavouring to intimidate the President of the Board of Education to drop the continuation school proposals which were the kernel of the Bill. They were willing that specially capable children should receive special educational opportunities. But they regarded the common herd, the vast majority of working-class children, as incapable of profiting by further education, and as only fit, when they reached 14, to labour long hours in the factory and the workshop. They protested against the "unbearable burden" which eight hours' continued education would impose upon industry, and they tried to win popular support by talking of the loss of earnings which, they alleged, would be incurred by working-class families.

They were aware of these gentlemen's motives, and they were not deceived by their specious kind of consideration for the financial difficulties of the poorer parents. The Labour movement had already outlined its own policy for removing these difficulties. It meant to break the vicious circle which bound ignorance to poverty and poverty to ignorance. It had demanded that every worker should be paid a full living wage, and by a living wage it meant one high enough to enable the worker's children to receive as good an education as the children of his employer. To those who said that an abundant supply of cheap juvenile labour was necessary to industry, they answered, "Hands off the children! They are the nation of the future. They ought to be regarded as potential parents and potential citizens, not to be sacrificed—as they have been in the past—to the temporary convenience of industry and to consideration of private profit. Industry exists for human beings, not human beings for industry, and if the exigencies of employers and the welfare of the children conflict, then the former must give way to the latter, not the latter to the former."

consider the British school to-day far in advance of the German. Our younger school of composers are much stronger than any of the younger school of German composers. There is no doubt about it, and this war will clear the air of that wretched Germanism from which we were suffering. It will also do a lot of good in America, for they were a little too much dominated by Germanism, as we were.

In French musical art, too, there is much greater subtlety and colour, much greater refinement, and a wider sense of atmosphere. Look at Debussy; what a great man he was! The French have experimented; they have produced novelties and original effects, which none of the stodgy old Germans ever did really. Germany has lived on her past tradition, and that tradition is over. I have no use for modern German music. The great masters, of course, will live for ever, and must be played."

CONVICTS AS FIGHTERS.

An American Writer's View.

The following article by "E. M. K." recently appeared in the New York Evening Post:—

Should a convict be allowed to fight for the United States? This question is being discussed by prison reformers all over the country. More than that, the topic is uppermost in nearly every prison, penitentiary, and house of detention. The indefinite agency that operates within prisons, spreading news that no man would think could possibly get from one prison to another, has been drumming up this subject of the enlistment of convicts in the army until prisoners are thoroughly aroused and ready to catch at anything that will make a case for them "on the outside." Experts and students of sociology who have been visiting prisons have come back to New York impressed with the uniform eagerness of convicts to get into the great fight. Little else is talked about among them.

Of course, to the casual thinker this desire of the convicts would seem to be actuated three-quarters, at least, by the lure of freedom, or a degree of freedom, which army life offers. It is natural that to the convict army life should be preferable to prison, no matter how much self-government obtained there. The great adventure, which after all many times was the prime mover in the convict's misdeed, is paramount in the army, coupled with the highest form of bombastic action. Those who have been watching the development of this idea of enlistment say that the prisoners are not raising the question primarily because they think life in the army equal to near-release. On the other hand, prison reformers do not overlook the fact that, as human beings, the increased freedom attracts these men in a certain measure.

Dr. George W. Kirovsky, formerly acting Warden of Sing Sing, has given this new problem in prison life close consideration. He said to-day that few people realised the attitude of the prisoner toward his disenfranchisement. That is a punishment keenly felt. He sees in service with the army an opportunity to regain his position as a member of the body of citizens. Reinstatement and a chance to make good on an equal footing with his fellows are potent factors in the prisoner's present desire to get into the army and fight for his country.

Dr. Kirovsky not long ago made a trip of inspection through the New Jersey penal institutions, and through several in Pennsylvania. "The men responded spontaneously and well to all the patriotic appeals," he said. "The reason is clear. Whatever appeal recognizes them as citizens, men who must take hold of the national problem with the rest of us, grips them, because they have keenly felt the degradation of loss of citizenship. They have been told that they were no longer part of the common life; no longer wanted or needed. The slightest thing that intimates their fellowship awakens the most pathetic enthusiasm."

After patriotic addresses delivered at the New Jersey State prison at Trenton, on two occasions at the penitentiary at Oldwell, N.J., and at New York's Great Meadow prison, Dr. Kirovsky said: "I don't know of any experience that I have had that has impressed me more than the success of the campaigns for Thrift Stamps and Liberty Bonds in these places. I talked also to a good many of the inmates of the Eastern penitentiary of Pennsylvania not long ago. They were proud to a great degree of their contributions to the Red Cross and to other patriotic work."

"I think the Government might well modify its attitude toward the eagerness of convicts to serve the country. The army is the greatest socialising influence we have. The inmates need it as the country needs their rehabilitation. In the army they would be among all classes and conditions of men. It would not be difficult for officers to create a sentiment of perfect fellowship

and democracy without separating soldiers into those who had done time in prison and those who had not; rather let the distinction be given to those who demonstrated their bravery, self-sacrifice, and real devotion to the country and the fighting unit."

Dr. Kirovsky believes that the formation of a convict unit in any army is contrary to the recognised principles of dealing with men who have done wrong. "As long as men are kept together as ex-convicts, or criminals, their service to their country becomes less of a redeeming feature. The men ought not to feel that they are to have a chance to make good merely as a body of criminals. A convict in the army takes upon himself the duties and opportunities for service of a normal man. The *Croix de Guerre* is a realisation of a man's worth to his country. There would be no better opportunity of humanising or socialising the criminal class than by getting them into the army."

This is the view of a penologist. The convicts themselves think they are good material for fighters. They see themselves as men who have had some experience with the exigencies of warfare. Another view they take is that of men who might face bullets better than others who have not offended against society and their own families. Some of them whose only adventure left in this world is death sooner or later in the course of a long term, want to die on a battlefield, and die for some purpose.

All of this shows what penologists have contended—that men in prison are not all bad. There are moral curables among them, and men with mental deformities that have come from the psychopathic clinics more nearly normal than they ever have been.

The writer asked a prominent penologist, if considering all the human equation, he thought these prisoners who are clamoring to get into the fight for principle's sake were sincere, and his answer was unqualifiedly yes. Inmates of correctional institutions are particularly impressed by the action of European countries in enlisting convicts. Moreover, they know the number of former convicts already fighting in the United States army. The common talk in the Elmira Reformatory of the 350 former Elmira men who are now serving their country. These former prisoners enlisted by not going into detail about past experiences, observing the general prison etiquette of not revealing or prying into a man's past. Notwithstanding the law prohibiting the acceptance of offenders for service, their eagerness for fray and for the recognition participation in it brings, have drawn hundreds of them.

The attitude of the Government at present is unfavourable toward convict service. Plans have been made and put in operation for using convict labour for war work and related purposes, but the line has been drawn there.

FACING THE FUTURE.

German Trade After the War.

A study of the German press reveals a growing anxiety amongst the more thoughtful and better-informed members of the commercial community. Men holding important commercial positions continually write articles warning their countrymen of the immensely difficult problem which faces German trade after the war.

It is true that even those who are not wholly blinded by national prejudice still assume that, though the war may not end in a decisive victory for their arms, the position of Germany when peace is declared will be at least as great and influential as formerly. They postulate a mighty nation growing admitted to under heavy taxes, but as ably and completely dominated as ever by militarists on the one hand and a commercial hierarchy on the other. This adaptable machine they propose to regulate as before for economic battle. But they recognise that the fight will be of tremendous intensity and

against serious odds. Germany has lost practically all her foreign markets. She must recapture them or sink in commercial status. It is frankly admitted that there are the alternatives; no other choice is open. Her industries were and must continue to be her life-blood.

It is interesting to observe that the possibility of ultimate disaster to the German armies is either scouted as ridiculous or treated as an eventuality that would involve the complete ruin of Germany for all time. That it would result in the ruin of a system, of the national organisation as at present controlled, goes without saying, but it is characteristic of those who dominate Germany at present that no other condition of affairs is within the scope of their imaginations. Yet even if we assume that the Governmental system of Germany will remain unaltered, the problem of the future as admitted by such acknowledged authorities as Professor Wohltmann, Dr. Weber, and many others, bristles with difficulties.

"The import of colonial products for man and beast is indispensable," writes Professor Wohltmann, "and Germany's highly developed industries would go to the wall and her workers be reduced to starvation if she failed to obtain raw materials from abroad after the war. . . . Our warehouses are empty, we have no cotton and only an insufficient quantity of wool; rubber and gutta percha are hardly imported at all, and the same holds good for coffee, cocoa, spices, etc. . . . After the conclusion of peace we are threatened with an economic war, and if this should come about we shall be confronted with great economic distress and a new problem of existence."

This summarises the commercial prospect with which Germany is faced as seen through the spectacles of her more thoughtful and eminent economists. It is serious enough as it stands, but it may well be that future reality will prove even worse than such present predictions. Some allowance is made by these captains of industry for the world-hate which Germany will have earned, but no allowance at all is made for a basis of anti-German feeling which will exist still more potentially after the war unless the Central Empires are ruled by new men with new principles.

For Germany's present enemies will not then be so much a matter of hate as of essential policy; they will be engaged in a struggle for survival. Hardly any German realises that his country as at present constituted threatens ruin to the world. Peace can make no difference if militarism survives. Quite apart from prejudices, other civilised peoples cannot afford to allow the military power of Central Europe to be revived, and such revival will depend on the resurrection of German trade and industrialism. Germany, as she exists to-day, cannot be permitted in the future to strengthen her sinews and sharpen her claws. The danger is too great; it would be arming a prospective enemy.

If the war ends in a compromise which leaves Germany as she is, it is very certain that the economic struggle will be more bitter than any German foresees. Central Europe will be surrounded by an economic fence—the necessary trench-line as it were, of enemies as hostile then as now. Against that barrier Germany will beat in vain, for the salvation of the world will depend on its holding against her assaults. If it holds, by her own admission she must sink in commercial status and therefore in power.

But there is another possibility, unseen by the militarists and the merchant commanders of Germany, which alone promises a better future for all concerned. If the German armies are beaten, a new Germany will inevitably arise from the ashes of a destruction which will represent the death of a system and not the ruin of a people. This is so much more than a possibility that it may be regarded as the only and ultimately possible. Till this comes about, there can be no peace for the peoples of the earth, for even the cessation of war could be nothing but a truce. It would be less than a truce, for it would merely be the replacement of one war by another. —By Oss, B.P.P., Rome.

ILLUSIONS ABOUT MULTI-MILLIONAIRES.

What a Division of Wealth Would Mean.

Th Right Hon. J. M. Robertson in his "Economics of Progress," an all-round discussion of the subject, says:—

"There is always a certain element of economic illusion about individual wealth; and the illusion magnifies with the magnifying of shares of wealth in terms of money. Moralists and economists can agree that the chief advantage given by command of wealth is just command of art, beauty, culture. Mediaeval wealth figured largely as command of personal services, of troops of retainers, gratifying the sense of power; and even mediaeval literature is full of homily on the impossibility of maximising happiness by that or any other self-regarding use of wealth. Modern wealth figures as command of amenity in surroundings—spacious houses, elbow-room, beautiful surroundings within and without the house, travel, leisure. It is in part the spectacle of these that rouses and sustains proletarian discontent. But in large part the discontent is also roused and fed by the mere record of the large fortunes of modern capitalism, the figures of the fortunes of the multi-millionaires. The announcement that So-and-so has amassed five million pounds or fifty million dollars sets up a greater stress of indignation, probably, than the spectacle of thousands of families with incomes of five thousand pounds. And yet the multi-millionaire is not at all proportionately a consumer of the output of labour. It is much better for labour that he should own forty million dollars than that four hundred men should own a hundred thousand dollars each. He cannot consume a little of what they would consume. His accumulation really represents a relative restriction of idle living; and his capital as a productive force may be as well and better applied by him than by them. He cannot run forty houses or forty yachts. And the chances are that he will devote to public purposes, such as university endowment, what in their hands would be devoted to the maintaining of four hundred families in luxury."

"But even as divided among the four hundred, the mere division of their command of wealth, many times multiplied, would do practically nothing for the proletariat. What it needs is hundreds of thousands of decent houses of moderate size, not a shoring of a few hundred large houses. Let us say that there are a hundred thousand really rich families in the country living in idle luxury. Apart from the eating and drinking and the clothes, the luxury, as such, cannot be divided, save in so far as, say, the pictures might go into public picture-galleries. You cannot divide the fox-hunting, the motor-cars, the travel; though we should aim at enabling all to travel who desire it. The whole material consumption, divided among the mass, would be a bagatelle; and a division of the rich people's money command of wealth, without an increase in the actual things which constitute material wealth, would tend proportionally to raise prices, though it might conceivably stimulate production for the time being. In fine, there is no solution for labour on the lines of merely increasing the share without increasing the output. More and more clearly does it appear that Mill was in error in stipulating for improved distribution without increase of production."

"But, none the less, the spectacle of inequality in the sharing remains a constant source of labour's discontent; and if we are to escape disastrous wastage of power by labour strikes, the employing class must face the precept that if there is to be any reduction of shares in the period of reconstruction it should fall first and most on their shares rather than on those of labour. There I am taking for granted a certain national ideal, certainly much developed during

LORD JELlicoe ON HUN BRUTALITY.

"Murder Unknown in the History of the Sea."

"Two years ago," said Lord Jellicoe recently, at an Albert Hall demonstration in celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of Jutland, "the German High Seas Fleet was defeated and driven back into its ports by the British Grand Fleet."

On that occasion (he continued) the Clerk of the Weather had acted, as he often had done during the war, on the side of the enemy, and he had assisted the German High Seas Fleet to get back to its ports under the darkness of the night. The officers and men of the Grand Fleet displayed a gallantry which exceeded even his expectation.

Day and night the navigation of our merchant ships was one long vigil of anxiety and care in view of the brutality of our enemies, phenomenal and without parallel even in the days of the most notorious pirates of the past. It was computed that 12,500 seamen had been murdered in a fashion not known in the history of the sea; yet the British seamen was unconquered, and after each torpedo he again went to sea.

Lord Jellicoe said that he had never been able to comprehend what the real hope of the Germans was on the ocean. Whatever their aims and hopes were they failed, as was proved by the precipitate retreat and torpidity of their High Seas Fleet ever since. In the Grand Fleet there was not a man or a boy who did not thirst to give the German a final lesson in a great fleet action.

It was one of the special tragedies of this war, said Lord Jellicoe, that when it ended there would be no shaking of hands or treating by-gones as by-gones. Some people called out for reprisals in kind. (Cheers) Well, he knew no rule of Divine justice or of human procedure which, when the enemy sank a passenger ship or when they attacked hospitals on land, would forbid us to try the perpetrators by a drumhead court-martial and to execute them, not by shooting as brave enemies but by hanging as malefactors. (Cheers)

If we were to not entirely withhold our rights it was certain that the enemy would put to death an equal or a larger number of our men, against whom no offence could be alleged, and it was possible to conceive a hideous competition of savagery which could only close with the extermination of all remaining prisoners on both sides. Such an issue was beyond British contemplation, at any rate. After the war, however, our control of raw materials could be and ought to be applied against these past outrages, as well as in setting off any territorial gains which the enemy might enjoy when peace was made.

The Lungs of the Air Pilot.

Important as keen sight, good hearing, and good hands are to an air pilot, the most important of all is the possession of good lungs, said Major Martin W. Flack, of the Air Ministry, who lectured recently at the Institute of Public Health. The successful pilot is generally a deep breather, who can take in more oxygen than the ordinary man and is able to hold his breath longer. He is thus able to withstand the strain of an atmosphere where oxygen is getting rare.

the war. Labour has been so visibly essential to the war, both for fighting and for munitioning the fight, that it is impossible that aspect of things should be lost sight of. The profit-getting class has simply to remember that it has hitherto had the best of things; and that for that very reason, it should see to it that labour's worse lot is not further worsened. Need we add the economic warning that, in terms of the law of normal self-interest, such warning would mean bad times for capital?

MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, June 13, 1918.

BUTCHER MEAT.

	Cts.
Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	24
Prime Cut—	24
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	24
Roast—Shiu	20
Breast—Ngau Nam	20
Soup—Tong Yuk	20
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	24
do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	30
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	No. 1 26
Bullock's Brains—	No. 1 26
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each 50
corned—Ham Ngau Li	60
Head—Ngau Tau	1.00
Heart—Ngau Sum	1b. 13
Heart, Salt—Ngau Kin	20
Feet—Ngau Keuk	each 10
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	20
Tail—Ngau Mei	20
Liver—Ngau Kon	1b. 13
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set 1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwat	1b. 28
Leg—Yeung Pei	28
Shoulder—Yeung Shau	26
Saddle—Yeung On Yuk	29
Pigs Chittlings—Chu Chong	4
Brains—Chu No	per set 3
Feet—Chu Keuk	1b. 14
Fry—Chu Ohap	20
Head—Chu Tau	13
Heart—Chu Sam	each 10
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	10
Liver—Chu Kon	1b. 30
Pork Chop—Chu Pai Kwat	24
Leg—Chu Pei	28
Loin—	28
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	21
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Kenk	set 65
Heart—Yeung Sam	each 9
Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	13
Liver—Yeung Kon	1b. 28
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai	20
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	26
Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	20
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	No. 1 20
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	No. 1 20

FISH.

	Cts.
Barbel—Ka Yu	18
Bream—Pin Yu	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	18
Carp—Li Yu	22
Catfish—Chik Yu	14
Codfish—Mau Yu	16
Crabs—Hoi	18
Cuttle Fish—Mau Yu	16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	32
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	10
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	14
Fresh water—Tam Sai Yu	18
Yellow—Wong Sin	34
Frogs—Tin Kai	36
Garoupa—Shek Pan	44
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	17
Herrings—Tao Pak	22
Halibut—Oheung Kwan Kap	20
Labrus—Wong Ka Yu	20
Loach—Wu Yu	28
Lobsters—Lung Ha	29
Mackerel—Chi Yu	34
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	16
Mullet—Chai Yu	18
Oysters—Shang Ho	18
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	14
Perch—Tao Lo	18
Pike—Pa Pan Fong	16
Plaice—Pan Yu	28
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	32
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	32
Prawns—Ming Ha	34
Ray—Pa Pa Sha	10
Rock Fish—Shai Kiu Kung	14
Roach—Chun Yu	32
Salmon—Ma Yau	8
Shark—Sha Yu	8
Skate—Po Yu	25
Shrimps—Ha	28
Snapper—Lap Yu	28
Solea—Tat Sha Yu	18
Tench—Wan Yu	18
Turbot—Cho Hoi Yu	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keok Yu	80

FRUITS.

	Cts.
Almonds—Bang Yan	1b. 35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	18
do. (Cheloo)—Tin Chun Ping Kho	18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chin	5
do. (brides)—Macao—San Heung Chin	5
Chestnuts, Chinese—Foong Lut	11
Carambola—Yeung To	each 10
Coconuts—Ye Tse	each 10
Grapes—Po Tai Tze	1b. 23
Lemons, China—Ling Mang	8
do. America—Kam Shan Ling Mang	each 7
Lichees Dried—(small stone)—Lai Chi Kon	1b. 28
do. Fresh—	28
Oranges, (Canton), (Sweet)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	1
do. Sweet—	1
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shoot Lay	10
do. (Canton), (Cooking)—Sha Li	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	10
Perseimons, Large—Hung Tze	12

食肉

	Cts.
Artichokes—Ah Chi Cheuk	1b. 4
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tau	1b. 4
do. (French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai, Fin	1b. 4
do. Sprout—Nga Tsoi	1b. 4
do. Long—Tan Kok	8
Beet Root—Hung Tsoi Tau	7
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	5
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yun Kwa	5
do. Red—Hung Ke	16
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsoi	8
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	8
Carrots—Kam Shun	9
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsoi	8
Chillies Dried—Kon Lat Chiu	12
do. Red—Hung Fa Chiu	12
do. Green—Ching Lat Chiu	8
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chu Liu	each 10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each 8
Garlic—Sun Tau	1b. 8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	10
do. Old—Lo Keung	45
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	each 6
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	1b. 5
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsoi	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	1b. 5
do. Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Tse Ku	38
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam San Hong Kwa	each 10
Okroes—	1b. 10
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tan	8
do. Green—Shang Chong	5
do. Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chung Tan	6
Paraley—Kun Tsoi	1b. 120
Green Peas—Ching Tau	1b. 3
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	3
do. Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tse	3
do. Japanese—Yat Pan Shu Tse	3
do. American—Fa Ki Shu Tse	8
do. Fochow—Fochow Shu Tse	3
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	6
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tse	1
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	1
Sage—Tse So	7
Shallots—Kon Chung Tan	4
Spinach—Yin Tsoi	4
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	8
Taro—Wa Tau	4
Turnips Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	4
do. English—Yeung Lo Pak	5
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	18
do. (American)—Kam San Chit Kwa	18
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsoi	5
do. Lily root—Lin Ngau	5
Yams—Ta Shu	1
do. English—Yeung Kan Choi	2
Plantain—Tai Chia	2
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	each 11
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	1b. 14
Shanghai—Lo Kwat	1b. 14
Walnuts—Hop To	each 1
do. Green—Sang Hop Tuo	each 1
Water Melon—(Am.)—Kam San Sai Kwa	each 1

海鮮

	Cts.
Crabs—Hoi	18
Cuttle Fish—Mau Yu	16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	32
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	10
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	14
Fresh water—Tam Sai Yu	18
Yellow—Wong Sin	34
Frogs—Tin Kai	36
Garoupa—Shek Pan	44
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	17
Herrings—Tao Pak	22
Halibut—Oheung Kwan Kap	20
Labrus—Wong Ka Yu	20
Loach—Wu Yu	28
Lobsters—Lung Ha	29
Mackerel—Chi Yu	34
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	16
Mullet—Chai Yu	18
Oysters—Shang Ho	18
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	14
Perch—Tao Lo	18
Pike—Pa Pan Fong	16
Plaice—Pan Yu	28
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	32
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	32
Prawns—Ming Ha	34
Ray—Pa Pa Sha	10
Rock Fish—Shai Kiu Kung	14
Roach—Chun Yu	32
Salmon—Ma Yau	8
Shark—Sha Yu	8
Skate—Po Yu	25
Shrimps—Ha	28
Snapper—Lap Yu	28
Solea—Tat Sha Yu	18
Tench—Wan Yu	18
Turbot—Cho Hoi Yu	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keok Yu	80

POULTRY.

	Cts.
Chicken—Kai Tse	1b. 30
Capon, Small—Sin Kai	30
do. Large—	30
Ducks—Ap	24
Doves—Pan Kau	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 17
do. (fresh)—	24
Fowls, Canton—Kai	1b. 35
do. Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	36
Geese—Ngo	25
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each 30
do. Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	24
Snake—Sha Tse	each 22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	1b. 60
do. Hen—Na	50
Pheasant—Shan Kai	1
Quail—Om Chan	1
Partridges—Che Ku	1

菜子

	Cts.
Almonds—Bang Yan	1b. 35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	18
do. (Cheloo)—Tin Chun Ping Kho	18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chin	5
do. (brides)—Macao—San Heung Chin	5
Chestnuts, Chinese—Foong Lut	11
Carambola—Yeung To	each 10
Coconuts—Ye Tse	each 10
Grapes—Po Tai Tze	1b. 23
Lemons, China—Ling Mang	8
do. America—Kam Shan Ling Mang	each 7
Lichees Dried—(small stone)—Lai Chi Kon	1b. 28
do. Fresh—	28
Oranges, (Canton), (Sweet)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	1
do. Sweet—	1
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shoot Lay	10
do. (Canton), (Cooking)—Sha Li	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	10
Perseimons, Large—Hung Tze	12

VEGETABLES, &c.

菜蔬

	Cts.
Artichokes—Ah Chi Cheuk	1b. 4
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tau	1b. 4
do. (French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai, Fin	1b. 4
do. Sprout—Nga Tsoi	1b. 4
do. Long—Tan Kok	8
Beet Root—Hung Tsoi Tau	7
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	5
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yun Kwa	5
do. Red—Hung Ke	16
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsoi	8
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	8
Carrots—Kam Shun	9
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsoi	8
Chillies Dried—Kon Lat Chiu	12
do. Red—Hung Fa Chiu	12
do. Green—Ching Lat Chiu	8
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chu Liu	each 10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each 8
Garlic—Sun Tau	1b. 8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	10
do. Old—Lo Keung	45
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	each 6
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	1b. 5
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsoi	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	1b. 5
do. Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Tse Ku	38
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam San Hong Kwa	each 10
Okroes—	1b. 10
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tan	8
do. Green—Shang Chong	5
do. Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chung Tan	6
Paraley—Kun Tsoi	1b. 120
Green Peas—Ching Tau	1b. 3
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	3
do. Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tse	3
do. Japanese—Yat Pan Shu Tse	3
do. American—Fa Ki Shu Tse	8
do. Fochow—Fochow Shu Tse	3
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	6
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tse	1
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	1
Sage—Tse So	7
Shallots—Kon Chung Tan	4
Spinach—Yin Tsoi	4
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	8
Taro—Wa Tau	4
Turnips Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	4
do. English—Yeung Lo Pak	5
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	18
do. (American)—Kam San Chit Kwa	18
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsoi	5
do. Lily root—Lin Ngau	5
Yams—Ta Shu	1
do. English—Yeung Kan Choi	2
Plantain—Tai Chia	2
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	each 11
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	1b. 14
Shanghai—Lo Kwat	1b. 14
Walnuts—Hop To	each 1
do. Green—Sang Hop Tuo	each 1
Water Melon—(Am.)—Kam San Sai Kwa	each 1

POULTRY.

	Cts.
Chicken—Kai Tse	1b. 30
Capon, Small—Sin Kai	30
do. Large—	30
Ducks—Ap	24
Doves—Pan Kau	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 17
do. (fresh)—	24
Fowls, Canton—Kai	1b. 35
do. Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	36
Geese—Ngo	25
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each 30
do. Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	24
Snake—Sha Tse	each 22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	1b. 60
do. Hen—Na	50
Pheasant—Shan Kai	1
Quail—Om Chan	1
Partridges—Che Ku	1

菜子

	Cts.
Almonds—Bang Yan	1b. 35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	18
do. (Cheloo)—Tin Chun Ping Kho	18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chin	5
do. (brides)—Macao—San Heung Chin	5
Chestnuts, Chinese—Foong Lut	11
Carambola—Yeung To	each 10
Coconuts—Ye Tse	each 10
Grapes—Po Tai Tze	1b. 23
Lemons, China—Ling Mang	8
do. America—Kam Shan Ling Mang	each 7
Lichees Dried—(small stone)—Lai Chi Kon	1b. 28
do. Fresh—	28
Oranges, (Canton), (Sweet)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	1
do. Sweet—	1
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shoot Lay	10
do. (Canton), (Cooking)—Sha Li	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	10
Perseimons, Large—Hung Tze	12

FRUITS.

	Cts.
Almonds—Bang Yan	1b. 35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	18
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Oranges, (Canton), (Sweet)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	1
do. Sweet—	1
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shoot Lay	10
do. (Canton), (Cooking)—Sha Li	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	10
Perseimons, Large—Hung Tze	12

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Japanese Oil-Barrels for China. Formerly China obtained supplies of oil barrels exclusively from the United States, but Japanese have been endeavouring to export similar barrels to China of recent years, especially since last year. It is said their efforts are successful, though the annual export amounts to no more than ¥800,000. American barrels are made of pine, but Japanese use narra as when Japanese pine is used for the purpose the oil oozes out of the barrels. In addition to increased exports of oil-barrels to China, it is said that the demand, both domestic and foreign, for beer barrels shows a considerable increase, so that manufacturers are now doing a very prosperous business.

Coal Market. Messrs. Wheelock and Co.'s Coal Market report, dated Shanghai, 15th August 1918, states:—Japan Coal.—There has been no new business done worth speaking of during the past fortnight and the market remains very quiet, as is only to be expected at this season of the year.—arrivals have again increased during the interval and the reason for this is probably on account of importers wishing to take advantage of the easier freights now ruling to replenish their stocks on the spot in anticipation of the coming winter's demand, no doubt also the present high rate of exchange is assisting materially in the movement. Fushan Coal.—No change. Kaiping Coal.—No change has taken place during the past fortnight, and the market continues in the same dull state. Owing to the scarcity of steamers stocks are somewhat reduced.

Shanghai Freight Market. Messrs. Wheelock and Co.'s Freight Market report dated Shanghai, 15th August, 1918, states:—The situation in our freight market is as follows:—To United Kingdom.—No change. To United States.—We have to report another dull fortnight on this berth with very little cargo of any sort offering, even tea is only going forward in small parcels although the market is fully open now and we are of the opinion that this state of affairs must be attributed to the high rate of exchange ruling on this side and the difficulty of obtaining licenses on the other. There is still no news about the Overland rail-rates and some exporters are now shipping c.o.f. Pacific Coast Ports and leaving consignees to pay the rail-rates whatever these may be. Coastwise.—Our Northern market has been quiet but steady since last writing and a good demand exists for the available regular coasting steamers whilst heavy arrivals still continue from River Ports.

EXCHANGE.

	SELLING.
T/T	3/6 1/2
Demand	3/6 7/16
30 d/s	3/6 9/16
60 d/s	3/6 11/16
4 m/s	3/6 13/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	151 1/4
T/T Japan	154 1/2
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	84
do & New York	162 1/4
T/T Java	Nom.
T/T Manila	480
T/T France	480 1/2
Demand, Paris	480 1/2

	BUYING.
4 m/s. L/C	37 1/2
4 m/s. D/P	37 1/4
6 m/s. L/C	38
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	38
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	35 1/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	497 1/4
6 m/s. France	502 1/4
Demand, Germany	Nom.
Demand, New York	84 1/4
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	169
Demand, Singapore	151 1/4
On Haiphong	142 prem.
On Saigon	147 prem.

